The Centre Reporter.

VOL. XCI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918. NO. 33

THE 1918-1919 LECTURE COURSE.

Patrons Now Being Solicited to Pledge for Support—Five Big Attractions.

The Centre Hall Lecture Course Committe is now soliciting its former patrons to again pledge for support. The five attractions secured for the coming season are superior to any heretofore engaged, and, of course, cost more money, necessitating advancing the price of course tickets from $1.00 to $1.50 for adults, and $1.00 for children under fifteen years of age. We are all agreed, however, that it is easier to earn the price of the course ticket today than it was a few years ago when the rate was $1.00.

The committee set out to sell not less than two hundred and fifty course tickets, the proceeds from which will pay all expenses and leave a small balance in the treasury. Provided 250 course tickets are sold, no single admission tickets will be offered for any of the attractions, the object to give better accommodations to those buying season tickets as well as disposing of the crowding of the hall when the large attractions appear.

The sale of a sufficient number of tickets to pay all expenses will reduce the expense account considerably. There will be no need of printing single admission tickets; no advertising; no ticket seller; but one usher will be needed, all of which means less drain on the treasury.

The numbers for the coming courses are as follows, the dates not having yet been fixed:

"The Columbia Sextette"—An unusual company of six all-American young ladies presenting a patriotic program of American music. The programs are prepared and rehearsed by Louis O. Runner, of Chicago, and the orchestra work is directed by Martha Hamer, who achieved a fine reputation in lyceum and chautauqua fields. The programs consist of costumed songs, instrumental music for the entire orchestra, and vocal and instrumental solos, duets, trios, and quartets. There are also readings and brief sketches in costume.

"The Columbia Sextette" is the greatest musical aggregation that ever was booked to appear in Centre Hall. It was only accidental that it was possible for the lecture course committee to secure it. The Columbia Sextette is a musical wonder.

"The Maude Stevens Concert Company"—The Stevens company is composed of three ladies, whose program comprises both individual and company numbers, and are of unusual variety, originality and artistic finish.

"The Mason's Jubilee Singers"—This company has been guaranteed to be different from most jubilee singers on the road, and that accounts for it having been included in this course. There are four in the company, equally divided as to sex.

Stewart Long, lecturer—Subject, "Reaching the Goal".

Harry C. Ostrander, an illustrated travel lecture.

Working on U. Ev. Dormitory.

Work has been begun on the new dormitory at the United Evangelical Home, just north of Lewisburg. The ground was broken on the day when the second anniversary of the home was observed, the ground being broken by Bishop U. F. Swengle, while Bishop W. F. Heil, of Allentown, threw up the first shovelful of the ground. A large crowd witnesed the exercises.

J. C. Winter, of Williamsport, is the architect for the new dormitory and work has begun with the intention of rushing the building through to completion. It is expected that the building will be under roof before winter weather.

The building is to be built in the shape of the letter H, the longest length to be 112 feet, and the longest width 47 feet. The two wings of the building will be 27x47 feet, connected with an annex of 33x58 feet. The building will be two stories, with a full cellar and large sun porch all around the lower floor. The building is to cost between $30,000 and $40,000 and will accommodate when completed about forty guests.

Sixteen guests are now at the home, which is practically all that can be accommodated for the present although there is a long list of applicants.

During the two years the home has been in existence the board of trustees made improvements to the amount of $112,000 which has all been paid, and they have a fund to start the building operations on the new dormitory amounting to nearly $8,000.

The Williams Grove picnic, popularly known as the Grangers' picnic, is being held this week. Beginning last year the name was changed to the Farmer's and Industrial Exhibition. All the approved type of farm machinery, tractors, etc., are there in abundance.

FARMERS NOTICE AGAIN.

Plan at Once for Your Share of the Increased Wheat Acreage.

A few returns have come in in response to the call for an increased wheat acreage. A great many more will have to come in however in order to make up the 2000 acres allotted to Centre county. Is it not possible for you to increase your acreage by plowing an unproductive sod, a field where you have a poor seeding of grass, or a small plot that can be kept in wheat the next two years or so and then brought back into the regular rotation again? If at all possible let us depend on you for your proportionate share of that increase.

Owing to the wheat midge infestation over western Pennsylvania it is extremely important that all seed be run through a fanning mill and thoroughly cleaned in order to eliminate this pest which is found in all grain threshed from infested fields. Seed from home grown, high producing varieties should be used in preference to seed brought in from a far distance.

Wheat responds especially well to phosphoric acid and acid phosphate should be the basis of all fertilizers used. On land fair in fertility 250 or more pounds of acid phosphate will give excellent returns. On land low in fertility a small percentage of nitrogen will give good returns. Whenever manure is available it should be used by all means. The best results will be obtained without a doubt when applied as a top dressing. In addition to the manure 200 pounds or more of acid phosphate should be used just the same.

If you increase your acreage be sure to let us know. Reports from some of the poorer wheat counties are that they are going to meet their quota in good shape. Why not put Centre county over the top also?

R. H. OLMSTEAD,
County Agent.

The Y. W. C. A. Secure $45.00 for Red Cross

The local Y. W. C. A. turned into the treasury of the local auxiliary Red Cross the neat sum of $45.00, representing the net proceeds from their parcel post sale, etc., held on the dismond Saturday evening. The gross sales were $80.35.

The affair was a grand success; it was well conducted; the surroundings were made attractive; the sales counters neatly arranged, and each one of the organization made an effort to encourage sales by being courteous, and, of course, smiling.

State Board Would Have State Pay 25 Per Cent. of Teachers' Wages.

The State Board of Education passed a resolution urging the necessary legislation providing for the payment by the State, in addition to its present school appropriation, to every school district of the Commonwealth at least twenty-five per cent of the salaries paid by such districts to its teachers.

The State Board is of the opinion that it is unfair that real estate be expected to bear the entire burden of maintaining the schools, excepting for a comparatively small appropriation made by the State. There are various untouched sources from which the State may derive revenue, the State Board of Education believes.

Held for Court on a Serious Charge.

From the Philipsburg Journal.

Charged with an attempt to commit a serious crime, Frank Eagan and Herman Mancy, both residents of Philipsburg, were held under $500 bail each for their appearance at Bellefonte court following the hearing given them before justice of the Peace H. C. Warfel, Wednesday morning.

According to the evidence of the prosecutors and witnesses Eagan and Mancy, with criminal intentions, interferred with Anna Tundra and Mary Adams, when they were on their way home to Hawk Run Tuesday evening. The girls are employed at the shirt factory and traverse the Morrisdale branch of the Pennsylvania railroad in going to and from work. Eagan and Mancy it seems had been along the railroad for a couple of hours and had used obscene language in speaking to residents in that neighborhood. When the two girls, neither of whom is over sixteen years of age, came along Eagan and Mancy made their advances. One of the girls was held by the arm by one of the young fellows, but a blow across his face, delivered by her companion, quickly resulted in her release.

Upon complaint of the girls, the State Troopers here were notified and they arrested Eagan and Mancy Tuesday night.

$1951.21 for Mother's Assistance Fund.

For two years closing June 30, 1919, Centre county will receive from the state the sum of $1951.21 for the mother's assistance fund. An equal sum must be voted from the county treasury by the county commissioners.

LOCAL BOARD CALLS EIGHTY-THREE MEN.

Will Leave for Camp Lee, Virginia, Next Week.—A Number of Centre Hall Boys in the Call.

The Local Board of Centre county on Tuesday completed the list of registrants who will be required to leave next week for Camp Lee, Virginia. The board has sent notices to eighty-three men to appear in Bellefonte for entrainment. Included in the list are the names of several registrants who failed to leave with the last contingent.

The list contains the largest number of Centre Hall boys yet called in any one quota.

CENTRE HALL AND VICINITY
W. W. Kerlin
Harry A Neff
Peter L. Dutrow
Ira D. Whiteman
Daniel B. Bloom
Elmer C. Lingle

Charles L. Allen, Bellefonte
Harris G. Bechdol, Howard
George J Bohn, Linden Hall
Raymond P. Boob, Spring Mills
Adlai Cronister, Julian
William B Culver, Moshannon
Fred R. Hartsock, Bellefonte
William D. Lucas, Orviston
Clifton B. Meek, Clarence
John F. Musser, Snow Shoe
N. M. Oyler, Howard
Alfred C. Rowland, Julian
John H. Shindler, Milesburg
L. C Shuey, State College R. D.
Orvis G. Stover, Hublersburg
Elwood H. Way, Fleming
Peter Yezina, Clarence
O. L. Hull, Milesburg
Robert M. Keith, Bellefonte
Lee Musser, Spring Mills
Charles F. Auman, Spring Mills
Jacob D. Auman, Aaronsburg
John E. Bechtol, Millheim
Bruce S. Beightol, Nittany
E. W. Benner, State College
R. G. Benner, Bellefonte
C. H. Bennett, Port Matilda
William F. Best, Rebersburg
C. H. Bloom, Penn's Furnace
Leroy M. Bloom, Lenore
John A. Bower, Aaronsburg
Ralph J. Bowes, Blanchard
William C. Bressler, Madisonburg
Wilbur R. Brumgart, Wolfs Store
Thomas B. Butler, Howard
Irvin L. Confer, Howard
J. D. Confer, Howard
H. F. Davidson, Wingate
J. R. Dixon, Orviston
Guyer E. Durst, Boalsburg
Robert V. Gates, Warriors Mark
Harry A. Gettig, Bellefonte
Rome F. Gingerich, Linden Hall
Henry E. Hennigh, Spring Mills
William Hindle, Philipsburg
Moran Hosterman, Woodward
Robert E. Houtz, Lemont
W. A. Houtz, Lemont
C. H. Huey, Bellefonte
John Klinefelter, Rebersburg
Aaron Kyler, Julian
E. W. Leitch, Howard
George A. Losch, State College
Fern Lyons, Bellefonte
W. O. McCloskey, Monument
L. S. Marshall, Bellefonte
John H. Metzger, Rebersburg
G. A. Miller, Philipsburg
Charles Neese, Spring Mills
William D. Orndorf, Woodward
John M. Potter, Boalsburg
C. E Robb, Howard
Frank Rolles, Port Matilda
John Rockey, Clarence
David M. Shay, Howard
George W. Smith, Spring Mills
L. W Smoyer, Bellefonte
Edward I. Spotts, State College
Franklin W. Stover, Aaronsburg
J. B. Swartz, Bellefonte
H. A. Thompson, Pennsylvania Furnace
A. W. Troestle, Pennsylvania Furnace
S. H. Weaver, Spring Mills
John O. Williams, Port Matilda
Frederick O. Wolfe, Aaronsburg
C. E. Woodring, Port Matilda
George L. Gilliland, State College

The following four men have been ordered to leave for Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina:

R. J Powers, Osceola Mills
T. O. Witherite, Clarence
David Forcey, Philipsburg
Robert Lanner, Fleming

Offers Millinery Stand for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale her millinery business in Centre Hall. Very good reasons for selling. This is an exceptionally good opportunity for anyone desiring to engage in this line of work.—MRS. LUCY HENNEY, Centre Hall, Pa. 2

Lancaster county has a thirty per cent increase in buckwheat acreage; Delaware, fifty per cent.; Mercer, twenty per cent.; and Butler fifteen per cent. Very few counties show any decrease.

Band Concert Monday Night.

On Monday night the Loysville Orphans' Home Boys Band will give a concert on the lawn of the Lutheran church in Centre Hall to which music-loving people are invited. The band is comprised of thirty-five pieces, the members all being less than sixteen years of age. This band has a splendid reputation as as a musical organization, and is able to and will render music of a classic order. Of course, the purpose of the concert is to secure funds for the Loysville institution, and you will not be doing your part if you do not come to the concert well prepared with funds that will put expression in your applause.

The band will give a concert at Bellefonte Sunday evening; Pleasant Gap, at noon, Monday; Centre Hall, Monday evening; Spring Mills, Tuesday afternoon; Millheim, Tuesday evening.

Among the notable place where their concerts have been highly appreciated are the Masonic Home at Elizabethtown, LuLu Temple, Philadelphia, the plant of the Hershey Chocalate Co., and the League Island Navy Yard. Most of the larger towns and cities of the state have been visited this summer.

On June 29, at a large patriotic rally at Coatesville at which ex-President Taft addressed ten thousand people, the Boys' Band furnished the music and occupied the same platform with Mr. Taft.

The concert here will be free but an offering will be lifted for the Boys' Band. The offerings in other towns have been from $75 to more than $400.

Jersey Men Enter State College Camp.

On Monday 200 drafted men from New Jersey joined the Pennsylvania State College national army training detachment. For the next eight weeks they will be instructed in the duties of airplane mechanics by experts of the engineering school faculty.

With their arrival the State College training camp attendance was increased to 907 selected men, who are receiving instructions as motortruck and airplane mechanics. Seven army officers detailed there by the war department are in charge of the detachment.

The program will be enlarged to include radio and field telephone work during the fall and winter. Several hundred more soldiers will be sent there for instruction in those branches during the next two months.

FARMER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Fred Krumrine, College Farmer, Struck Down; Valuable Team of Horses Killed.

A very sad and unfortunate accident occurred Wednesday afternoon of last week, when William Frederick Krumrine, an employee on the Pennsylvania State College farms for about eight years, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while in the performance of his duties.

Mr. Krumrine, assisted by Charles Cole, the twelve-year-old son of William Cole, was hauling in variety oats. When he saw the storm approaching, he ceased work and started in, the accident occurring about seventy yards from the new dairy barn. Krumrine was thrown from the wagon, but no burns have been found on his body. The front of his shirt was torn in shreds, although his undershirt was intact; his left trouser leg and part of his shoe was ripped to pieces. The boy who was on the rear end of the wagon, was only stunned, and after coming to, notified some men who were working at the barn of what had happened. The same bolt killed the team of horses, thoroughbred animals, valued at $750.00.

Mr. Krumrine was the son of John W. and Rosetta Krumrine, and was born in Ferguson township, near State College, on September 6, 1857, his age thus being sixty years, eleven months and eight days. All of his life has been spent in Furguson township, where he followed the vocation of a farmer.

He was married on September 18, 1879, to Anna Margaret Garner, to whom was born one son, J. Frank. He was a life-long member of the Pine Hall Reformed church. He is survived by his wife, son, several grandchildren, and the following sisters: Mrs. Henry Fye, of Tyrone; Mrs. James Mason, of Altoona; Mrs. B. F. Roup, of Braddock; and Mrs. Elsie Krumrine, of Laramie, Wyoming.

Funeral services were conducted Saturday morning at ten o'clock in the Reformed church at Pine Hall, Rev. S. C. Stover, of Boalsburg, officiating. Interment was made in the Pine Hall cemetery.

The condition of potatoes throughout the State is very poor with Lehigh, the big potato county, showing 83 per cent. of an average and Berks 72 per cent. Columbia shows 90 per cent.

DEATHS.

Hon. Robert A. Cassidy, for years a prominent Centre county newspaperman, who with the late James A. Feidler inaugurated the Keystone Gazette, in Bellefonte, died at his home in Canton, Ohio, on Monday at noon, August 12. He had been in failing health since last spring.

At the close of the Civil war, in which he enlisted at the age of sixteen, he located in Bellefonte, where he married Miss Caroline Johnson, of Boalsburg. For years he conducted the Keystone Gazette, jointly with the late James A. Fiedler and after disposing of his interest in the paper to his partner he moved to Canton, Ohio, and opened a large job printing office which he conducted until the time of his death. He was twice elected mayor of Canton on the Republican and Prohibition tickets and was an intimate friend of the martyred President William McKinley, being an honorary pall bearer at the latter's funeral. He was the father of William C. Cassidy, who recently moved from Bellefonte to Canton to take charge of his father's printing office.

Funeral services were held in his late home in Canton, Thursday morning

Reopening of Reformed Church.

St. Paul's Reformed church at Coburn, Rev. W. D. Donat pastor, was formally re-opened on Sunday. The edifice was filled to listen to Rev. Ambrose M. Schmidt, of Bellefonte, who assisted Rev. Donat in the exercises of the day. Rev. Schmidt's appeal for funds to meet the expenditures incident to the remodeling and beautifying of the church was met in a very substantial form, and as a result the church is clear of all debt. A memorial bible was presented by Mrs. Catherine Phillips in memory of her late husband, W. H. Phillips.

Aged Lady Paralyzed.

Mrs. Sara Roan, of Pine Grove Mills widow of the late J. G. Hess, recently suffered a paralytic stroke, which left her in a feeble condition. Last Friday she fell out of bed, fracturing her hip. Owing to her advanced age her recovery is doubtful.

Congregational Meeting.

All members of the Centre Hall Presbyterian church as well as the contributors to the same will meet Sunday morning, 10:30 o'clock, for a business session. All are ured to be present.

BY ORDER OF SESSION.

State College Instructor In Toils of the Law

Charged with disseminating pro-German sentiment and with making unpatriotic remarks to public school students attending the summer session, Prof. Richard Einer, head of the department of Industrial and Fine Arts of the Pennsylvania State College, is being held by the Department of Justice. Einer, who is said to be of German birth, is alleged to have said to a student: "Remember, this war is not over. Some day you may have to get on your knees before the Kaiser or be hanged".

Live poultry and fresh eggs wanted at all time. We guarantee you fancy prices and it will pay you to get our prices before selling. Bell 'phone 52.
adv. —A. E. KERLIN & SON.

Threshermen are busy threshing out seed wheat for the farmers in this valley. In every instance the grain is turning out a good yield and the quality of the berry is fine.

SPECIAL REGISTRATION.

All male persons in Centre county who have attained their 21st birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24th, 1918, will be required to report to the Local Board of Centre county, at the Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. on August 24th, 1918, for the purpose of Registering.

Hereof fail not.

GEO. H. YARNELL,
Chairman.

A dispatch from Washington states that the purpose is to add quickly to the almost exhausted Class one to meet army draft calls in September. It is expected that about 150,000 young men will register throughout the country. Most of them will qualify in Class one, and therefore will join the army probably within a month after their names are recorded.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

The Centre County Pomona Grange is in session in the hall of Logan Grange, Pleasant Gap, today (Thursday).

Miss Helen Wolfe, daughter of Dr. L. E. Wolfe, formerly of Centre Hall, and now located at New Berlin, visited friends in Centre Hall on Saturday.

Farming on the John Snavely farm at Spring Mills will now be done in the most approved fashion, Mr. Snavely having purchased from D. W. Bradford an International farm tractor.

Lewistown appears to have a typhoid fever epidemic. One patient is dead and there are about ten other cases, which has caused the board of health to make an investigation.

The Reporter has printed a lot of Sugar Sales Records which merchants are required to fill out weekly and forward to the county administrator. They are for sale at a reasonable price.

Letters from France were received a few days ago by Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crawford from their son, George Alfred, and also by Mrs. Elizabeth Mitterling from her son, Henry. Both boys report everything o. k.

J. Strohm Lose, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lose, of Los Angeles, California, recently left for Russia. He is a second lieutenant. The young man's mother is well known among many Reporter readers.

Come to hear the concert by the Loysville Orphans Home Boys Band, Monday evening, on the Lutheran church lawn. Come prepared at the same time give the boys a royal welcome and a boost from your pocket book.

The U. S. Government requires registrants in deferred classes to interest themselves in the Sales of War Savings Stamps and U. S. Liberty Bonds. They are not only to buy, but are required to give and attention to the sale of them to others.

Philadelphia Sunday newspapers are now 7 cents a copy in Philadelphia and 12 cents in Centre Hall. Your home paper is about the only thing under the sun that hasn't advanced in price since the war started. And there is every good reason for doing it.

The Centre Reporter has several columns of space to sell for advertising. It prefers to sell this space to home merchants and dealers, but if this can not be done, business will be solicited elsewhere. If you really believe in patronizing "home trade" set the example—advertise in your home paper.

Latest reports from the Snyder county peach territory are to the effect that the crop this year is almost a complete failure. Many local parties who in past years have been making it a habit to go to Snyder county in cars for laying in a peach supply, will be disappointed this year. The crop in this section is estimated at one-fourth the normal yield.

After ten days of showers and sunshine, making it difficult for farmers to harvest their splendid oats crop, the weather on Friday changed to all fair and continued so for several days. This gave an opportunity to thoroughly dry the oats already cut, and cut and house the remainder. The crop is now about harvested, and went into the barns in very good condition.

Miss Renna E. Wagner has been appointed substitute mail carrier on route No. 2 from the local post office. Her father, Jasper A. Wagner, is the regular carrier. It is only recently that the post office department issued an order permitting members of regular carriers to act as substitutes. The former substitute was Warren A. Homan, whose resignation was accepted upon voluntary entry of the naval service.

The 1918 crop of tobacco in Clinton county is coming along well and with a continuance of favorable weather a bumper crop of the finest quality will be harvested. A record price for 1917 tobacco was paid last week by Grant Gr sser, of Charleston, who secured a small crop from Charles Chambers of Island, at 35 cents per pound. This is the highest price paid for tobacco in Clinton county with the recollection of the oldest grower.

Tons of fish are claimed to have been poisoned in the Susquehanna river, within the past few weeks, due to poison and acids discharged from mills along the river bank. The dead fish, by the thousands, were observed floating down the stream, while other thousands were washed ashore. The Lewisburg Journal rightfully kicks against such pollution of the river, resulting in a great economic waste at a time when the food question is so vital, besides depriving lovers of fishing the sport that is theirs.

OUR FIRST FIELD ARMY

Their Sectors Are on the Road to Berlin

HOLD LINE TO SWISS BORDER

And Military Experts Are Of Opinion That Over The American Line The Real Thrust At Germany Will Be Driven Home.

Washington.—Secretary Baker was formally advised by General Pershing that the First American Field Army had been created, General Pershing retaining command of the army as well as of the entire American Expeditionary Force for the present. The dispatch added nothing to details of the army organization already made known from Paris, however, Mr. Baker said.

The announcement is regarded as having deep significance at the War Department, mainly because it places the American Army in France on the same footing as the French or British forces there.

Formation of the Army is taken here to mean that the Americanization of a definite portion of the front has been captured. Supply lines, railway bases, storage facilities, debarkation ports and the like, created and operated by Americans, stand behind the first army. The only statement of the location of this American front given is that it is "South of the Marne." Presumably this means a part at least of the long line from St. Mihiel to the Swiss border where American troops have been put in at intervals during the last few months.

Five Full Corps.

The extent of that front has not been disclosed, nor has the definite strength of the Army been given. The advices indicate that it comprises, however, five full corps, which means approximately 1,250,000 men.

The effect of the taking over of the line is to make a definite beginning at apportioning the long front. The British hold the left flank, aided by the Belgians, from the North Sea to the juncture of the Fourth Army and the French First Army in Picardy, where an offensive is being conducted at present.

In that position the British are not only holding their share of the line, but stand between the enemy and the channel ports, which would be his only road to England while the British fleet exists.

The French armies presumably are being concentrated wholly between the Picardy juncture, with the British and the American left beyond Verdun. They block the roads to Paris.

To Swiss Border.

To the Americans has fallen the remainder of the front to the Swiss border when the other armies shall have been formed.

The First Army undoubtedly now holds the bulk of that line, with such French help as is necessary. The whole line probably is under General Pershing's direct command, even the French corps or divisions that are necessary until additional American troops arrive. The American commander will hereafter direct all operations on his front. He has as much freedom of action on his own lines as has Sir Douglas Haig on the British front or General Petain on the French, for he stands on an equality with them. All three are under Marshal Foch for the major campaigns.

As direct commander of the army in the field General Pershing will be well situated to weigh the qualities of the men he has assigned temporarily as corps commanders. From those five officers he probably will select the commander of the First Army, and opinion here leans toward Major General Hunter Liggett, now commanding the First Corps on the Vesle front, as his choice. It is expected, also, that General Pershing will soon name his permanent corps commanders, the appointment carrying with it the rank of lieutenant general.

The Mobile Reserve.

General Liggett's corps probably is regarded as the mobile reserve of the First Army, and as such is being employed on the French front. Should aggressive operations be undertaken on the American front, however, this corps probably would be used there, supplemented by French and possibly British mobile reserves sent by General Foch. In that case, while General Foch would map out the objectives of the action in a broad way, General Pershing would command the joint forces.

This recalls the fact that the American sectors include what always has been considered the logical road to Berlin for French advances. It was across lines now held by Americans that the French struck in 1914 before the plunge of the German Army through Belgium localized the war in Northern France.

While the enemy is still in Northern France, it may be that no major attack can be attempted through these gateways. The campaigns in Picardy and at the Marne, however, are aimed at forcing him back until the opportunity comes to drive back at him, and it is regarded by officers here that it will be over the American lines that the real thrust at Germany will be driven home.

AMERICANS HELD FIRM

German Counter-Attacks At Bray Repulsed With Loss.

American Army on the British Front in Picardy.—American troops, fighting side by side with the Canadians on the left wing of the Allied attacking front in Picardy, are clinging fast to the outskirts of Bray, one of the German strong points on the north bank of the Somme. The Germans have counter-attacked repeatedly and viciously but their fury was of no avail. The vain counter-thrusts cost the enemy heavy losses and failed to budge our lines. Ten guns, including seven 155-millimetre pieces and three 150 millimetre-calibres, were captured by our men, in addition to a neat bag of prisoners. Great quantities of ammunition also have fallen into our hands.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL MILEAGE.

Good On Any Road And For Any Number Of People.

Washington. — Passenger mileage books, interchangeable and good on any railroad, will be placed on sale. They will be accepted in payment of passenger fares on trains, in exchange for tickets and for extra baggage charges. Two books are being prepared—one with 1,000 coupons, each coupon worth three cents, or one mile of travel, to be sold for $30 with the addition of $2.40 war tax collected when the book is bought, and another with 500 coupons, selling for $15 with $1.20 additional war tax.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

American Proposal Formally Accepted By Germany.

Washington.—Formal acceptance by Germany of the American proposal for a conference on treatment and exchange of prisoners at Berne, Switzerland, "the middle of September," was transmitted to the State Department through the Spanish Foreign Office. The German Government already had accepted the proposal in principle and though no time had been fixed, the United States appointed delegates, headed by Minister Garrett at the Hague, to attend the conference. Questions relating to interned civilians also will be discussed.

AUSTRIANS TO TRY AGAIN.

Indications Of Another Offensive On Italian Front.

Geneva, Switzerland.—The Austrians are reported moving an immense amount of material and great numbers of troops in the direction of Italy and are expected shortly to attempt another offensive on the Italian front. Austrian railway trains running toward the Tyrol are reported crowded with soldiers, no civilian passengers being allowed. The Austro-Swiss frontier has been closed since Saturday.

LESS WOOL FOR RED CROSS.

Not a Complete Stoppage Of Knitting, However.

New York.—The action of the War Industries Board in halting the production of yarn for knitting in order to conserve wool for army uniforms "may result in the Red Cross getting less wool than it needs, but does not mean a complete stoppage of knitting in American Red Cross work rooms," according to an announcement by officials of the Atlantic division.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Farmers' party in New York state threatens to put a ticket of its own into the political field.

Six per cent. of the line of a Swiss railroad is over bridges and 13.5 per cent. through tunnels.

Great Britain is raising about 900,000 acres of potatoes this year, about 25 per cent. more than last year.

To facilitate writing in the dark an inventor has patented an electric flashlight to be attached to a lead pencil.

New York has abolished auction sales of wornout police horses. The S. P. C. A. will take over all discarded animals.

What is said to be the most expensive chair in the world belongs to the Pope. It is of solid silver and is said to have cost $90,000.

Nine thousand girls of all ages in the State of Washington pledged themselves to spend the summer in planting and handling crops.

The Springfield (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce is sponsor for a plan to bring over 100 French girls to study American business methods at the Springfield High School of Commerce.

The gas and electric lighting company of Baltimore is training women for the work of reading meters and installing heating and lighting appliances.

4,000,000 MEN TO WIN THE WAR

Report on Man-power Bill Reveals the Plans.

MAXIMUM EFFORT AT ONCE

Chairman Chamberlain's Report Shows President Is Determined To Bring Victory By Concentrating Force On Western Front.

Washington.—Four million American soldiers can defeat the German Army, is the belief of General March, chief of staff, and present plans of the War Department call for more than that number under arms next summer, with some 3,200,000 of them, or 80 divisions, in France by June 30.

These and other important facts concerning the nation's effort in the war, as given to the Senate Military Committee by General March, Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder, were revealed by Chairman Chamberlain in presenting to the Senate the administration manpower bill extending the draft ages to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

President Wilson is determined to bring the war to a conclusion by concentrating all forces on the Western front, including Italy. Secretary Baker told the committee, and General March supplemented this by stating that it was the purpose to end the great world struggle quickly and decisively. For the nation not to put forth its maximum effort at once, the Chief of Staff declared, would be but "playing Germany's game."

Thirty-one American divisions, or approximately 1,300,000 men, now are in France, with as many more in camps in this country as a reservoir. Secretary Baker said that the accelerated program of troop movements overseas which has enabled General Pershing to organize his first field army of some 1,250,000 men, will be continued because of the generous action of the British government in supplying shipping.

To carry out the present program of 80 divisions overseas by June 30, nearly 2,000,000 men must be sent to France in the next 11 months. Mr. Baker would not be drawn into any discussion of the country's ability to transport men, but it is known that many more than that number could be landed in the war zone at the present rate of shipments.

General March told the committee, according to the report to the Senate, that he was in favor of young men for the army and that the youths of 18 registered under the new draft law would be in France by June 30. He estimated that some 2,300,000 men qualified for full military service would be secured from the new registrants, and he outlined the call for the next year or more as follows:

August 250,000; September, 200,000; October, 155,000; November, 150,000; December, 150,000; January, 100,000; February, 200,000, and 300,000 monthly thereafter until the end of next year.

These calls would aggregate 4,205,000 against the estimate of 2,300,000 to be had from the new registration, but no explanation was made of this and other discrepancies in the draft figures. General Crowder has said that the present reservoir in Class 1 will be exhausted by next October 1, but Secretary Baker made it plain today that the reservoir of men now in camp in this country is sufficient to keep up the present troop movement overseas.

WATSON FOR SENATOR.

Nominated Over Chilton In West Virginia By 471 Majority.

Charles Town, W. Va.—Clarence W. Watson, of Fairmont, W. Va., was nominated for United States senator on the Democratic ticket over William E. Chilton, of the city, according to the complete official vote of the recent primary issued by the secretary of state. The figures give Watson a majority of 471.

GERMAN LOSSES GREATER.

Heavier Since August 8 Than At Any Other Period Of The War.

London.—The proportion of the German losses to those of the Allies since August 8 is greater than at any other period of the war, it was announced here. It is said that the total Allied casualties probably will not be as large as the number of Germans taken prisoner.

EXPECTS WILSON IN PARIS.

French Deputy Makes Interesting Announcement.

Paris.—According to a statement by Deputy Maurice Damour, appearing in the Journal, President Wilson will make a visit to Europe and Paris. The Temps says that neither the Minister of Foreign Affairs nor the American Embassy has been advised of any intention of the President to cross the Atlantic.

YANKS CAPTURE BIG GUNS

Illinois Troops Are Fighting By Side of British.

Their Conduct in Battle Highly Praised By Allies—No Shortage Of Airplanes On The Marne—Explains Heavy Casualties At Ourcq.

Washington.—The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment of the Thirty-third United States Division was the American unit which took part in the Franco-British-American offensive in Picardy, General March announced in his conference with correspondents.

This regiment of Illinois troops, operating near Chipilly, captured three officers, 150 men and seven 105-millimeter guns from the Germans.

The conduct of the American troops, March said, won the highest praise from the Allies.

He stated that the Picardy salient has now been reduced on a front of 53 miles to a depth of 14 miles. This makes the nearest point in the German line 50 miles from Paris.

The British and French offensive has now driven the Germans back to the line they held in the winter of 1916, in the region of Santerre, March said. The fact that the Germans found there the intrenchments they left in their advance probably accounts for the stiff resistance the Allies are meeting on that front, he added. At some points the old line of 1916 has not yet been reached by the Allies.

General March confirmed the fact that an American counter-attack had recovered Fismette, retaken by the Germans after the original American occupation.

General Pershing has been asked for specific information on the use of aircraft in fighting. March stated that there was no shortage of airplanes on the American front in the Marne sector, at least. He made this statement in reply to reports that the American forces there are at a disadvantage because of lack of aircraft.

March appealed for elimination of the word "Sammy" with respect to American troops, saying if there is one thing the United States soldiers did not like it is to be called Sammy. He said the British and French can't understand why such vigorous men should be given such an appendage. The British have discarded it in favor of "Yanks," March said.

The Twenty-eighth division was holding the line south of Dormans July 16, and on July 21 it advanced over the Ourcq River, March disclosed. Early in August it relieved the Thirty-second division. July 30 and 24 hours the Twenty-eighth division suffered 400 casualties.

March made this statement in answer to an inquiry as to fate of a large number of men from this division listed in recent casualty lists as missing in action. He stated he did not know any further details as to the casualties.

TAKES COTTAGE ON COAST.

President To Confer With Colonel House While In Seclusion.

Manchester, Mass.—President and Mrs. Wilson are here for a few days' rest in the seclusion of a Colonial mansion on the picturesque north shore. Visits were interchanged with Colonel E. M. House, the President's intimate friend, but most of the time was spent in the out-of-doors, enjoying some of the most delightful weather of the present summer.

The President and Mrs. Wilson were accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician. The visit, Dr. Grayson said, was for the purpose of giving the President an opportunity for quiet and for conference with Colonel House. While a few social calls had been planned Dr. Grayson said, the President's chief desire was for quiet and he earnestly requested the newspapermen not to follow the President on his automobile rides, as has been the custom on previous visits to New England.

HUN GUNS IN HOSPITAL WINDOWS

Most Of Doctors, Nurses And 600 Patients Killed.

New York.—Caspar Whitney, in a special dispatch from Paris to the New York Tribune, says: "At Mount Notre Dame, three kilometres south of Bazoches, on the Vesle, under a hill and out of the direct fire, are the charred remains of what was once a 3,000-bed hospital of the French, which the boches burned to the ground after killing most of the doctors and nurses and the 600 patients with their machine guns, which they brought up and pointed through the very windows of the one-story wards."

MOVIE ACTRESS WEDS.

Marguerite Clark Becomes Bride Of Lieutenant Williams.

Greenwich Ct.—Miss Marguerite Clark, the film star, was married here to First Lieutenant H. P. Williams, of the Engineering Corps, Washington. They started in an automobile immediately after the ceremony for New York. "No wedding breakfast or honeymoon just now for us," remarked the groom, laughing. "We both have to go back to work."

NEW REGISTRATION FOR BOYS JUST 21

Order Applies to Young Men 21 Since June 5

TO MEET SEPTEMBER CALLS

To Fill Class 1 Until Manpower Bill Passes—Listing Of Those Affected Under Proposed Law Will Take Place Early In September.

Washington.—August 24 will be the next registration day for American boys who have reached 21 since June 5, last.

To prepare for any delay in the passage of the 18-45 manpower bill Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued orders to State headquarters, calling for a registration August 24.

It is planned to hold the first registration of men between 18 and 21 and between 31 and 45 early in September, if the manpower bill passes by that time, as expected.

September 5, the date originally set for the big registration of men included under the new manpower bill, will be changed because in a number of States primary elections will be held on that day.

It was officially stated by Provost Marshal General Crowder that the object of the new registration is to keep Class 1 full during the fall months, pending registration and classification of the new millions to be added under the manpower bill.

The August registration will prevent any draft upon deferred classes, and is expected to furnish about 150,000 men for Class 1 classification.

Under a Presidential proclamation the same rules will govern this registration as those covering previous registrations.

Any person who on account of sickness will be unable to present himself for registration on the day set may apply before the day of registration at the office of any local board for instructions as to how he may register by agent, the proclamation says.

Persons absent from their place of residence on this day may register by mail, but each one's registration must reach the local board having jurisdiction of the area wherein he permanently resides by the day named for registration.

Those on sea or outside the territorial limits of the United States shall within five days after reaching the first United States port comply with the regulations pertaining to absentees. Persons without permanent residence will register with a local board in whose jurisdiction they are on August 24.

The proclamation exempts the following persons from registration:

Officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy and Marine Corps, National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States and officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service.

The time of registration will be between 7 A. M. and 9 P. M., August 24, 1918.

A day for registration in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico will be named later.

HUN ARRESTED IN SPAIN

Interned U-boat Commander Failed To Renew Oath Not To Escape.

Paris.—According to a Barcelona dispatch to the Temps, the Captain General at Cartagena caused the arrest of the German officer in charge of the German submarine interned at Cartagena. The arrest was made at the German officer's hotel, and was ordered, the message adds, on the ground that the hour had expired for the officer to renew his word of honor that he would not try to escape, which he was required to do each Monday.

FOOD PRICES STILL SOAR.

Figures Show 7 Per Cent. Advance During Past Year.

Washington.—Food price figures made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show further increases in June, the greatest advance being 32 per cent. for potatoes. An average increase of 7 per cent. in food prices is shown for the year ended June 15, the greatest among 28 articles listed being 35 per cent. for round steak. Although the price of flour declined 17 per cent. during the year, bread increased 2 per cent.

U-BOATS LOSE THEIR PUNCH.

Sinkings In July Only Half Those Of A Year Ago.

Paris.—The Allied and neutral shipping sunk by enemy submarines during July amounted to 270,000 tons, compared with 534,839 tons sunk in July, 1917. This radical decrease in losses is doubly significant when the increase in merchant marine navigation resulting from the American shipbuilding effort is considered.

AMERICAN-BUILT PLANES IN ACTION

First Reconnaissance Flight by Complete Squadron

DE HAVILAND FOURS USED

American Commander-In-Chief In France Advises War Department That Mission Was Successfully Carried Out.

Washington.—General Pershing advised the War Department that early in August a complete squadron of eighteen De Haviland four airplanes, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors, successfully carried out the first reconnaissance flight of American-built machines behind the German lines. They returned without loss.

In making this announcement Secretary Baker said that Brigadier General Foulois, of the American Air Service, led the expedition. This was the first report from General Pershing on the performance of American-built De Havilands to be made public.

Secretary Baker said his advices contained no other information regarding the flight, except that Lieutenant Blair Thaw also was on the trip. The time and place of the flight, Mr. Baker considered it advisable to withhold.

The announcement was considered by officers as setting at rest rumors that the De Haviland machines were not a success, and also as showing that the Liberty motors have now proven themselves in actual war conditions. Whether the squadron was attacked was not stated. It would have been well able to take care of itself, however, as the machines, each carrying a pilot and observer, are equipped with four machine guns on recommendation of General Pershing made months ago.

The flight undoubtedly was a scouting trip, and probably many photographs of the enemy's works were brought back, the American photographic equipment for this service, devised since the war began, also coming in for a final test.

No recent figures on the production of the De Haviland fours are available, and Secretary Baker would not sanction discussion of this phase of the matter. It is recalled, however, that the production of the one thousandth machine at the plant of the Dayton-Wright Company was recently celebrated, and since then another great plant has come into quantity production.

It is assumed that the squadron mentioned is now regularly operating at the front, which means that a large number of reserve and replacement De Havilands are ready behind it. Probably General Pershing has now at his disposal the majority of the craft of this type so far produced.

There was much discussion of the De Haviland fours recently, due to critical reports from the aviation service abroad on the machines first received. Investigation here showed, however, that the specific complaints were minor in character, and the fact that a full squadron has been organized and put into operation at the front shows this to have been the case.

AMERICAN FLIER DOWNED.

Lieutenant Miller Lost In Unequal Battle.

Paris.—Lieutenant Walter B. Miller, of New York City, a former member of the Lafayette Escadrille, who was transferred to the American service, was killed in an aerial combat on August 3. His patrol, consisting of eight machines, was attacked by a German squadron of 30 airplanes. He fell inside the American lines. The other members of the patrol escaped after a fierce struggle.

FOCH THANKS AMERICA.

Expresses Appreciation Of Moral And Spiritual Aid.

Paris.—Marshal Foch has asked Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary of the Federal Councils of Churches of Christ in America, to convey to the American people his deep appreciation of their moral and spiritual support. Mr. Macfarland visited Marshal Foch at his headquarters, and during their conversation the Allied generalissimo was enthusiastic in his praise of American generals, officers and men.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

A conference of district presidents of the United Mine Workers will be held in Indianapolis August 22 to discuss the proposal of "a substantial flat increase of wages to be applied in all classifications of mine labor."

A million-dollar endowment fund to establish a Catholic publicity service was proposed at the annual convention in Chicago of the Catholic Press Association.

"Outwitting the Hun"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

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FROM THE WINDOW OF A TRAIN RUNNING 35 MILES AN HOUR, O'BRIEN MAKES LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

Synopsis.—Pat O'Brien, a resident of Momence, Ill., after seeing service in the American flying corps on the Mexican border in 1916, joins the British Royal Flying corps in Canada, and after a brief training period is sent to France. He is assigned to a squadron in active service on the front. He engages in several hot fights with German flyers, from which he emerges victorious. Finally, in a fight with four German flyers, O'Brien is shot down. He falls 8,000 feet and, escaping death by a miracle, awakes to find himself a prisoner in a German hospital, with a bullet hole in his mouth. After a few days in the hospital, he is sent to a prison camp at Courtrai.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

One man—and I think he was the smallest eater in the camp—won it on three successive days, but it was well for him that his luck deserted him on the fourth day, for he probably would have been handled rather roughly by the rest of the crowd, who were growing suspicious. But we handled the drawing ourselves and knew there was nothing crooked about it, so he was spared.

We were allowed to buy pears, and being small and very hard, they were used as the stakes in many a game. But the interest in these little games was as keen as if the stakes had been piles of money instead of two or three half-starved pears. No man was ever so reckless, however, in all the betting as to wager his own rations.

By the most scheming and sacrificing I ever did in my life I managed to hoard two pieces of bread (grudgingly spared at the time from my daily rations), but I was preparing for the day when I should escape—if I ever should. It was not a sacrifice easily made either, but instead of eating bread I ate pears until I finally got one piece of bread ahead; and when I could force myself to stick to the pear diet again, I saved the other piece from that day's allowance, and in days to come I had cause to credit myself fully for the foresight.

Whenever a new prisoner came in and his German hosts had satisfied themselves as to his life history and taken down all the details—that is all he would give them—he was immediately surrounded by his fellow prisoners, who were eager for any bit of news or information he could possibly give them, and as a rule he was glad to tell us, because, if he had been in the hands of the Huns for any length of time, he had seen very few English officers.

The conditions of this prison were bad enough when a man was in normally good health, but it was barbarous to subject a wounded soldier to the hardships and discomforts of the place. However, this was the fate of a poor private we discovered there one day in terrific pain, suffering from shrapnel in his stomach and back. All of us officers asked to have him sent to a hospital, but the doctors curtly refused, saying it was against orders. So the poor creature went on suffering from day to day and was still there when I left—another victim of German cruelty.

At one time in this prison camp there were a French marine, a French flying officer, two Belgian soldiers, and of the United Kingdom one from Canada, two from England, three from Ireland, a couple from Scotland, one from Wales, a man from South Africa, one from Algeria, and a New Zealander, the latter being from my own squadron, a man whom I thought had been killed, and he was equally surprised when brought into the prison to find me there. In addition there were a Chinaman and myself from the U. S. A.

It was quite a cosmopolitan group, and as one typical Irishman said, "Sure, and we have every nation that's worth mentioning, including the darn Germans with us whites." Of course this was not translated to the Germans, nor was it even spoken in their hearing, or we probably would not have had quite so cosmopolitan a bunch. Each man in the prison was ready to uphold his native country in any argument that could possibly be started, and it goes without saying that I never took a back seat in any of them with my praise for America, with the Canadian and Chinaman chiming in on my side. But they were friendly arguments; we were all in the same boat and that was no place for quarreling.

Every other morning, the weather allowing, we were taken to a large swimming pool and were allowed to have a bath. There were two pools, one for the German officers and one for the men. Although we were officers, we had to use the pool occupied by the men. While we were in swimming a German guard with a rifle across his knees sat at each corner of the pool and watched us closely as we dressed and undressed. English interpreters accompanied us on all of these trips, so at no time could we talk without their knowing what was going on.

Whenever we were taken out of the prison for any purpose they always paraded us through the most crowded streets—evidently to give the populace an idea that they were getting lots of prisoners. The German soldiers we passed on these occasions made no effort to hide their smiles and sneers.

The Belgian people were apparently very curious to see us, and they used to turn out in large numbers whenever the word was passed that we were out. At times the German guards would strike the women and children who crowded too close to us. One day I smiled and spoke to a pretty girl, and when she replied, a German made a run for her. Luckily she stepped into the house before he reached her, or I am afraid my salutation would have resulted seriously for her and I would have been powerless to have assisted her.

Whenever we passed a Belgian home or other building which had been wrecked by bombs by our airmen our guards made us stop a moment or two while they passed sneering remarks among themselves.

One of the most interesting souvenirs I have of my imprisonment at Courtrai is a photograph of a group of us taken in the prison courtyard. The picture was made by one of the guards, who sold copies of it to those of us who were able to pay his price—one mark apiece.

As we faced the camera I suppose we all tried to look our happiest, but the majority of us, I am afraid, were too sick at heart to raise a smile, even for this occasion. One of our Hun guards is shown in the picture seated at the table. I am standing directly behind him, attired in my flying tunic, which they allowed me to wear all the time I was in prison, as is the usual custom with prisoners of war. Three of the British officers shown in the picture, in the foreground, are clad in "shorts."

Through all my subsequent adventures I was able to retain a print of this interesting picture, and although when I gaze at it now it only serves to increase my gratification at my ultimate escape, it fills me with regret to think that my fellow prisoners were not so fortunate. All of them by this time are undoubtedly eating their hearts up in the prison camps of interior Germany. Poor fellows!

Despite the scanty fare and the restrictions we were under in this prison, we did manage on one occasion to arrange a regular banquet. The planning which was necessary helped to pass the time.

At this time there were eight of us. We decided that the principal thing we needed to make the affair a success was potatoes, and I conceived a plan to get them. Every other afternoon they took us for a walk in the country, and it occurred to me that it would be a comparatively simple matter for us to pretend to be tired and sit down when we came to the first potato patch.

It worked out nicely. When we came to the first potato patch that afternoon, we told our guards that we wanted to rest a bit and we were allowed to sit down. In the course of the next five minutes each of us managed to get a potato or two. Being Irish, I got six.

When we got back to the prison, I managed to steal a handkerchief full of sugar, which, with some apples that we were allowed to purchase, we easily converted into a sort of jam.

We now had potatoes and jam, but no bread. It happened that the Hun who had charge of the potatoes was a great musician. It was not very difficult to prevail upon him to play us some music, and while he went out to get his zither I went into the bread pantry and stole a loaf of bread.

Most of us had saved some butter from the day before, and we used it to fry our potatoes. By bribing one of the guards, he bought some eggs for us. They cost 25 cents apiece, but we were determined to make this banquet a success, no matter what it cost.

The cooking was done by the prison cook, whom, of course, we had to bribe.

When the meal was ready to serve it consisted of scrambled eggs, fried potatoes, bread and jam, and a pitcher of beer which we were allowed to buy.

That was the 29th of August. Had I known that it was to be the last real meal that I was to eat for many weeks, I might have enjoyed it even more than I did, but it was certainly very good.

We had cooked enough for eight, but while we were still eating, another joined us. He was an English officer who had just been brought in on a stretcher. For seven days, he told us, he had lain in a shell hole, wounded, and he was almost famished, and we were mighty glad to share our banquet with him.

We called on each man for a speech, and one might have thought that we were at a first-class club meeting. A few days after that our party was broken up and some of the men, I suppose, I shall never see again.

One of the souvenirs of my adventure is a check given me during this "banquet" by Lieut. James Henry Dickson of the Tenth Royal Irish Fusileers, a fellow prisoner. It was for 20 francs and was made payable to the order of "Mr. Pat O'Brien, 2nd Lieut." Poor Jim forgot to scratch out the "London" and substitute "Courtrai" on the date line, but its value as a souvenir is just as great. When he gave it to me he had no idea that I would have an opportunity so soon afterward to cash it in person, although I am quite sure that whatever financial reverses I may be destined to meet, my want will never be great enough to induce me to realize on that check.

There was one subject that was talked about in this prison whenever conversation lagged, and I suppose it is the same in other prisons too. What were the chances of escape.

Every man seemed to have a different idea and one way, I suppose, was about as impracticable as another. None of us ever expected to get a chance to put our ideas into execution, but it was interesting speculation, and anyway one can never tell what opportunities might present themselves.

One suggestion was that we disguise ourselves as women. "O'Brien would stand a better chance disguised as a norse!" declared another, referring to the fact that my height (I am six feet two inches) would make me more conspicuous as a woman than as a man.

Another suggested that we steal a German Gotha—a type of airplane used for long-distance bombing. It is these machines which are used for bombing London. They are manned by three men, one sitting in front with a machine gun, the pilot sitting behind him and an observer sitting in the rear with another machine gun. We figured that, at a pinch, perhaps, seven or eight of us could make our escape in a single machine. They have two motors of very high horse power, fly very high and make wonderful speed. But we had no chance to put this idea to the test.

I worked out another plan by which I thought I might have a chance if I could ever get into one of the German airdromes. I would conceal myself in one of the hangars, wait until one of the German machines started out, and as he taxied along the ground I would rush out, shout at the top of my voice and point excitedly at his wheels. This, I figured, would cause the pilot to stop and get out to see what was wrong. By that time I would be up to him, and as he stooped over to inspect the machine, I could knock him senseless, jump into the machine and be over the lines before the Huns could make up their minds just what had happened.

It was a fine dream, but my chance was not to come that way.

There were dozens of other ways which we considered. One man would be for endeavoring to make his way right through the lines. Another thought the safest plan would be to swim some river that crossed the lines.

The idea of making one's way to Holland, a neutral country, occurred to everyone, but the one great obstacle in that direction, we all realized, was the great barrier of barbed and electrically charged wire which guards every foot of the frontier between Belgium and Holland, and which is closely watched by the German sentries.

This barrier was a three-fold affair. It consisted first of a barbed wire wall six feet high. Six feet beyond that was a nine-foot wall of wire powerfully charged with electricity. To touch it meant electrocution. Beyond that, at a distance of six feet, was another wall of barbed wire six feet high.

Beyond the barrier lay Holland and liberty, but how to get there was a problem which none of us could solve and few of us ever expected to have a chance to try.

Mine came sooner than I expected.

CHAPTER VI.

A Leap for Liberty.

I had been in prison at Courtrai nearly three weeks when, on the morning of September 9th, I and six other officers were told that we were to be transferred to a prison camp in Germany.

One of the guards told me during the day that we were destined for a reprisal camp in Strassburg. They were sending us there to keep our airmen from bombing the place.

He explained that the English carried German officers on hospital ships for a similar purpose and he excused the German practice of torpedoing these vessels on the score that they also carried munitions! When I pointed out to him that France would hardly be sending munitions to England, he lost interest in the argument.

Some days before, I had made up my mind that it would be a very good thing to get hold of a map of Germany, which I knew was in the possession of one of the German interpreters, because I realized that if ever the opportunity came to make my escape, such a map might be of the greatest assistance to me.

With the idea of stealing this map, accordingly, a lieutenant and I got in front of this interpreter's window one day and engaged in a very hot argument as to whether Heidelberg was on the Rhine or not, and we argued back and forth so vigorously that the German came out of his room, map in hand, to settle it. After the matter was entirely settled to our satisfaction, he went back into his room and I watched where he put the map.

When, therefore, I learned that I was on my way to Germany, I realized that it was more important than ever for me to get that map, and with the help of my friend, we got the interpreter out of his room on some pretext or another, and while he was gone I confiscated the map from the book in which he kept it and concealed it in my sock underneath my legging. As I had anticipated, it later proved of the utmost value to me.

I got it none too soon, for half an hour later we were on our way to Ghent. Our party consisted of five British officers and one French officer. At Ghent, where we had to wait for several hours for another train to take us direct to the prison camp in Germany, two other prisoners were added to our party.

In the interval we were locked in a room at a hotel, a guard sitting at the door with a rifle on his knee. It would have done my heart good for the rest of my life if I could have gotten away then and fooled that Hun—he was so cocksure.

Later we were marched to the train that was to convey us to Germany. It consisted of some twelve coaches, eleven of these containing troops going home on leave, and the twelfth reserved for us. We were placed in a fourth-class compartment with old, hard, wooden seats, a filthy floor and no lights save a candle placed there by a guard. There were eight of us prisoners and four guards.

As we sat in the coach we were an object of curiosity to the crowd who gathered at the station.

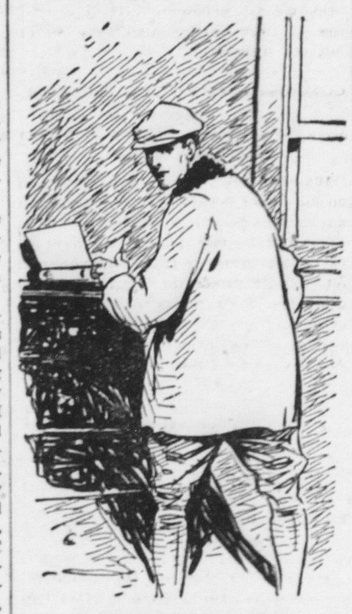
"Hope you have a nice trip!" one of them shouted sarcastically.

"Drop me a line when you get to Berlin, will you?" shouted another in broken English.

"When shall we see you again?" asked a third.

"Remember me to your friends, will you? You'll find plenty where you're going!" shouted another.

The German officers made no effort to repress the crowd, in fact, they



I Confiscated the Map.

joined in the general laughter which followed every sally.

I called to a German officer who was passing our window.

"You're an officer, aren't you?" I asked, respectfully enough.

"Yes, what of it?" he rejoined.

"Well, in England," I said, "we let your officers who are prisoners ride first class. Can't you fix it so that we can be similarly treated, or least be transferred to second-class compartment?"

"If I had my way," he replied, "you'd ride with the hogs!"

Then he turned to the crowd and told them of my request and how he had answered me, and they all laughed hilariously.

This got me pretty hot.

"That would be a d—— sight better than riding with the Germans!" I yelled after him, but if he considered that a good joke, he didn't pass it on to the crowd.

Some months later when I had the honor of telling my story to King George, he thought this incident was one of the best jokes he had ever heard. I don't believe he ever laughed harder in his life.

Before our train pulled out, our guards had to present their arms for inspection and their rifles were loaded in our presence to let us know that they meant business.

From the moment the train started on its way to Germany, the thought kept coming to my head that unless I could make my escape before we reached that reprisal camp I might as well make up my mind, as far as I was concerned, the war was over.

It occurred to me that if the eight of us in that car could jump at a given signal and seize those four Hun guards by surprise, we'd have a splendid chance of besting them and jumping off the train when it first slowed down, but when I passed the idea on to my comrades they turned it down. Even if the plan worked out as gloriously as I had pictured, they pointed out, the fact that so many of us had escaped would almost inevitably result in our recapture. The Huns would have scoured Belgium till they had got us and then we would all be shot. Perhaps they were right.

Nevertheless, I was determined that, no matter what the others decided to do, I was going to make one bid for freedom, come what might.

As we passed through village after village in Belgium and I realized that we were getting nearer and nearer to that dreaded reprisal camp, I concluded that my one and only chance of getting free before we reached it was through the window! I would have to go through that window while the train was going full-speed, because if I waited until it had slowed up or stopped entirely, it would be a simple matter for the guards to overtake or shoot me.

I opened the window. The guard who sat opposite me—so close that his feet touched mine and the stock of his gun which he held between his knees occasionally struck my foot—made no objection, imagining no doubt that I found the car too warm or that the smoke, with which the compartment was filled, annoyed me.

As I opened the window, the noise the train was making as it thundered along grew louder. It seemed to say: "You're a fool if you do; you're a fool if you don't—you're a fool if you do—you're a fool if you don't"—and I said to myself "the noes have it," and closed down the window again.

As soon as the window was closed, the noise of the train naturally subsided and its speed seemed to diminish, and my plan appealed to me stronger than ever.

I knew the guard in front of me didn't understand a word of English, and so, in a quiet tone of voice, I confided to the English officer who sat next me what I had planned to do.

"For God's sake, Pat, chuck it!" he urged. "Don't be a lunatic! This railroad is double-tracked and rock-ballasted and the other track is on your side. You stand every chance in the world of knocking your brains out against the rails, or hitting a bridge or a whistling post, and if you escape those you will probably be hit by another train on the other track. You haven't one chance in a thousand to make it!"

There was a good deal of logic in what he said, but I figured that once I was in that reprisal camp I might never have even one chance in a thousand to escape, and the idea of remaining a prisoner of war indefinitely went against my grain. I resolved to take my chance now at the risk of breaking my neck.

The car was full of smoke. I looked across at the guard. He was rather an old man, going home on leave, and he seemed to be dreaming of what was in store for him rather than paying any particular attention to me. Once in a while I had smiled at him, and I figured that he hadn't the slightest idea of what was going through my mind all the time we had been traveling.

I began to cough as though my throat was badly irritated by the smoke and then I opened the window again. This time the guard looked up and showed his disapproval, but did not say anything.

It was then 4 o'clock in the morning and would soon be light. I knew I had to do it right then, or never, as there would be no chance to escape in the daytime.

I had on a trench coat that I had used as a flying coat and wore my knapsack, which I had constructed out of a gas bag brought into Courtrai by a British prisoner. In this I had two pieces of bread, a piece of sausage and a pair of flying mittens. All of them had to go with me through the window.

The train was now going at a rate of between thirty and thirty-five miles an hour, and again it seemed to admonish me as it rattled along over the ties. "You're a fool if you do—you're a fool if you don't. You're a fool if you don't—you're a fool if you do. You're a fool if you don't."

I waited no longer. Standing upon the bench as if to put the bag on the rack and taking hold of the rack with my left hand and a strap that hung from the top of the car with my right, I pulled myself up, shoved my feet and legs out of the window and let go.

There was a prayer on my lips as I went out, and I expected a bullet between my shoulders, but it was all over in an instant.

I landed on my left side and face, burying my face in the rock ballast, cutting it open and closing my left eye, skinning my hands and shins and straining my ankle. For a few moments I was completely knocked out, and if they shot at me through the window, in the first moments after my escape, I had no way of knowing.

Of course, if they could have stopped the train right then, they could easily have recaptured me, but at the speed it was going and in the confusion which must have followed my escape, they probably didn't stop within half of a mile from the spot where I lay.

I came to within a few minutes and when I examined myself and found no bones broken, I didn't stop to worry about my cuts and bruises, but jumped up with the idea of putting as great a distance between me and that track as possible before daylight came. Still being dazed, I forgot all about the barbed wire fence along the right of way and ran full tilt into it. Right there I lost one of my two precious pieces of bread, which fell out of my knapsack, but I could not stop to look for it then.

The one thing that was uppermost in my mind was that for the moment I was free, and it was up to me now to make the most of my liberty.

From a Photograph Taken in the Courtyard of the Officers' Prison at Courtrai, Which Lieutenant O'Brien Preserved Throughout His Perilous Journey. O'Brien Is Shown Standing Behind the German Guard, Who Sits at the Table in the Center of the Group.

Traveling at night and hiding by day, subsisting on raw vegetables stolen from gardens, O'Brien crawls through Germany and Luxemburg toward Belgium. Some of the terrible hardships that he endured and the perils that he encountered are described in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Spanish Cedar Sawdust.

Some curious uses are found for the better kinds of sawdust. One of these pertains to the Spanish cedar sawdust, which is of extreme lightness. It is employed for packing cheap chemicals contained in glass and shipped for long distances. In this relation there must be taken into consideration the question of weight and freight charges, and so Spanish cedar sawdust enters the equation.

Vibrations Ear Can Detect.

The ordinary human ear can detect a tone whose vibration rate is at least 25,000 vibrations a second, while the whistle will produce 50,000 a second. This upper limit varies with the age of the individual to such an extent that, if the upper limit at sixteen years of age were 50,000 vibrations, at sixty years of age it would be about 25,000 a second.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

SMITH & BAILEY . . . . . Proprietors

S. W. SMITH . . . . . Editor

EDWARD E. BAILEY { Local Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second Class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year.

ADVERTISING RATES—Display advertisement of ten or more inches, for three or more insertions, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

United Evangelical.—Lemont, morning; Linden Hall, afternoon. Tusseyville evening.

Reformed—Spring Mills, morning; Union, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

. . . This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war . . . . . .

Boys' and Girls' T. S. and W. S. S. Club.

(Hazel Ripka, Secretary)

For week ending Aug. 19

THRIFT STAMP PURCHASERS

Catherine Smith
Paul Smith
Albert Emeey
Paul Stoner
Lila Stoner
Byers Ripka
Edith Floray
Paul Floray
Emery Floray
Ethel Floray

PURCHASERS OF WAR S. S.

Guy Floray
Alvin Floray
Albert Emery
Miriam Mitterling

PURCHASERS OF 5 OR MORE W.S.S.

Byers Ripka
Agnes Geary
Harold Keller
Lottie Keller
Edna Luse
Mary Dutrow
Anna Dutrow
Claude A. Dutrow
Kreamer Hosterman
A. Hugh Smith
Daniel Smith
Beatrice Kreamer
Hazel Ripka

TRANSPORTING OUR TROOPS.

The world has been astonished at the great number of American soldiers transported to Europe in the last half year. The number now approximates 1,500,000, and the loss of life in transporting them has been almost infinitesimal.

The success with which we have moved our troops from the scattered camps in this country and across 3,000 miles of ocean to the battle front is great evidence of American efficiency. We have not only surprised our enemies; we have surprised our friends and ourselves.

The British controller of shipping, Sir Joseph Maclay, speaks of this movement across the sea as "A transport miracle". We have been inclined to attribute this achievement solely to our Navy and our shipping, but the British controller speaks in high praise of the share the American railroads had in the work. He says:

"If the American railroads had not been operated with success the whole transport movement might have failed, because it was essential to quick transportion that the troops should be really for the ships."

Director General McAdoo seems justified in his statement that while the development of the policy of the Railroad Administration requires time, progress has been made toward the goal.

American Prisoners' Letters Dictated.

The price that American prisoners in German camps pay for the privileges of writing home is that they make these statements:

1. That they are well treated.
2. That the food is good.
3. That they are contented.

It is therefore concluded that any information coming from American prisoners in Germany is absolutely unreliable and it is asked by the government that newspapers and magazines do not give publicity to such letters.

A prisoner's letter containing any information contrary to the German demand is destroyed before it leaves the camp.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

The United States by virtue of its manifested greatness and power, occupies the commanding place in the world today. Never before was it so respected and admired for its power and might, and never before has it so commanded the confidence and hope of the world by reason of its stand for freedom and justice and right.

President Wilson has a commanding political and moral influence in the world outside of those nations with which we are at war, and even among their peoples there are millions who look to him for deliverance from war and famine and from oppression and misgovernment.

It can have no other effect than to hurt and lessen President Wilson's prestige and influence with the foreign world for his party to meet defeat this fall. It cannot but weaken his power for good, for victory and peace, should his party be repudiated at the polls by the American people.

How greatly can Democratic defeat be used by his enemies, who are the enemies of the United States, and the enemies of our soldiers in France, and the enimies of peace and freedom everywhere, to discount his ability to accomplish that which all free people wish accomplished. How powerfully can his party's defeat be used to disparage and belittle his own standing and influence in his own nation, and how convincing can they make it appear to their own people and others that the people of the United States do not approve of, do not stand for, and will not carry out those great principles which President Wilson made the cardinal principles, for which our Allies fight, which he has made the passion and hope of Belgium and France and Servia and the war-worn people of all Europe.

It matters not how well we at home may understand that the nation stands by the President regardless of the result of the Congressional election. Our politics this year is not a national affair, but international, world-wide, tremendous interest to all nations, and of supreme and vital importance to our Allies, to Russia and the oppressed nationalities of Austria, to the people of all Europe.

In the true analysis there is but one way fully to support our country and our soldiers at this time, and that is by full and unreserved support of the President. The election of a Republican Congress would be construed by a large portion of the world, and particularly by those over whom the President's influence is most important as a repudiation of him and of the principles he has made, the principles of the free peoples of the world. No qualified support no halfway support, no devided allegiance will serve.

1917 Registrants Must Go First.

An order received from the War Department directed the Local Board to call all registrants of 1917 before the 1918 class was taken. The Local Board of Centre county made a special plea on behalf of the deferred calls for farm labor, but has in return received the following telegram:

To the Local Board of Centre county:

Replying to your letter of August 17, the qualified registrants of 1917 class must be exhausted before involuntarily inducting registrants of 1918 class. If you can secure volunteers from 1918 class, they may be substituted for registrants of 1917 class who have been deferred.

(Signed) W. G. MURDOCK.

Will Be Married To-day.

The wedding of Miss Sara Loise Fisher and Rev. E. Roy Corman will be solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Fisher, in Centre Hall, this (Thursday) evening at eight o'clock. A number of invitations have been issued and many friends and relatives from a distance will witness the marriage ceremony.

The Reporter will have a more detailed account of the wedding next week.

Marriage Licenses.

George L. Fink, Martha Furnace
Ella M. Wilson, Julian

Leonard L. Owens, Lewisberry
Bessie A. Riley, State College

George H. Schweitzer, Pittsburg
Eleanor Hoffman, Pittsburgh

Elias W. Markle, Hublersburg
Chestie M. Stover, Hublersburg

A. Allison Skene, State College
Edna M. Mingle, State College

John H. Schindler, Milesburg
Bertha M. Hill, Bellefonte

New ads. in this issue are those of H. F. Rossman, general merchant at Spring Mills; J. Roy Schaffer, "Insyde Tyre" agent, of Centre Hill, and Gohl, Rinkenbach & Rouse, of Harrisburg, eye specialists, who will be in Centre Hall September 5th and 6th.

The Bloomsburg Daily Sentinel has been forced to suspend publication because of conditions brought about by the war. The high price of all materials entering into the production of the newspaper has compelled scores of papers in the United States to suspend publication.

Centre Reporter, $1.50 a year.

BOALSBURG.

Mrs. Paul Staire, of Youngwood, visited relatives here recently.

Clecknor Reish, of Altoona, was an over Sunday visitor with his sisters, Misses Mary Reish and Nora Miller.

Mrs. B. P. Lonberger and two children are visiting relatives at Oakton, Virginia.

Edward Tussey, of Sinking Valley, was an over Sunday visitor at the William Goheen home.

Mrs. William Stover and granddaughter Louise Shuey spent several days of last week at the W. T. Noll home.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher and son and Miss Josephine Keifer, of Sunbury, visted at the Fisher home from Friday until Sunday.

Mrs. Sophie Hall, of Wilmington, Delaware, came to the home of her sister, Sara Keller, on Tuesday, where she will spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Coxey and daughter visited Mrs. Coxey's parents, Prof. and Mrs. H. C. Rothrock, at Port Matilda.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller Mothersbaugh and four children, of Hepburnville, autoed here on Saturday and remained until Sunday with Mr. Mothersbaugh's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Mothersbaugh.

Spring Mills.

William Corman and family, of Winbur, are spending some time at the Neese home.

The many friends of W. O. Gramley are glad to see him at the condensary again.

Miss Nancy Hunter, of Bellefonte, was calling on friends on Tuesday.

Philip Shook has purchased a Maxwell runabout. He is kept quite busy with veterinary work.

Mrs. Harry Mensch and children, of Millheim, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rossman.

James Condo, of Penn Hall, has gone to Bellefonte to work for the Potter & Hoy Hardware Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allison spent Sunday at Millheim.

The P. O. S. of A. will hold a festival on Saturday evening, August 24th for the benefit of the Red Cross. The girls band of Milesburg will be present.

P. P. Long and children, of Uniontown, after spending a week with relatives, left for home on Tuesday. C. P. Long accompanied them and will spend a week with his brother, Harry, in Ohio.

Woodward.

'Squire Musser and wife transacted business in Millheim on Monday.

Miss Bertha Keiser, from West Milton, is a guest at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Joseph Ard.

I. J. Dreese and daughters, Misses Helen and Miriam, from Lemont, were entertained on Sunday at the Dr. Ard home

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Smith and children, Martha and Wesley, were guests at the home of Thomas Motz on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Catherman, from Laurelton, spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. A. M. Yearick.

Mrs. J. W. Gutsewite spent the greater part of last week with her brother, Allen Kreamer, at Penn Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Musser and son, Oliver, from Akron, Ohio, are spending their vacation with their parents.

Miss Lidia Hosterman is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Zeigle, in Johntown.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Walker and children, from Pitcairn, and the lady's mother, Mrs Amanda Miller, from Rebersburg, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. R. M. Wolfe.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smallwood, from Paulsboro, N. J., accompanied by the latter's brother, Captain George Ard, from Camp Hancock, Ga., arrived in town Sunday morning. Monday morning Captain Ard and his mother left for Cleveland, Ohio, at which place they will spend a day with his sister, Mrs. Dr. Kuhlman.

Struck on Head by Stone, Boy Dies.

Struck accidentally on his head by a stone or other object thrown byhis older brother Ivan, Charles A. Leeper, aged nine years, was fatally injured late Saturday afternoon, near his home at Burnham. Charles and Ivan were playing together when the latter playfully struck Charles on the side of his head with a stone. Little attention was paid to the injury for Charles seemed to suffer no ill effects at the time. Saturday evening, however, he sank into an unconscious state from which he failed to recover, dying shortly after 7 o'clock at his parental home.

The attending physician and parents were unable to find even so much as a mark on the head of Charles and they believed at first that he was ill from the effects of eating too many green apples.

The two boys played together near their home and returned to their house Saturday evening when Charles first began to complain about not feeling well. At eight o'clock Saturday evening he became unconscious and he was never revived, sleeping peacefully away.

Advertise in the Reporter.

Pine Grove Mills.

The katy-dids are here as reminders that autumn is coming.

Miss Sadie Lemon, of Pittsburg, is visiting relatives in this section.

Allen Burwell, of Tyrone, spent Sunday at the parental home at the Branch.

James Snyder, wife and family spent the week-end at the McRossman home near Pine Hall.

Robert Bloom, of near Centre Hall, mingled with the picnickers at Pine Hall on Saturday.

Rev. Fisher and wife are spending their vacation among old parishioners in Blair county.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wieland, of Linden Hall, spent Sunday at the J. H. Miller home in the Glades.

J. D. Neidigh, the grain dealer, is suffering from the effects of ivy poisoning.

The local Red Cross auxilary is planning for a Red Cross picnic in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Long, and C. H. Martz motored to Martha on Saturday and mingled with the Williams at their big rally.

George Woods, an electrician employed by the government in Florida, joined his family here on Saturday for a short rest.

G. E. Corl and H. N. Walker purchased the Royer cider mill and moved it to Struble where they will operate it this fall.

Miss Elizabeth Pyscher, of Lumber City, is spending her annual vacation with the A. S. Walker family at the Branch.

William E. Stover, of Pittsburg, who had been here for several months recuperating his health, returned to his work on Saturday.

Will Meckley, one of our soldier boys at Camp Meade, is spending a ten-day furlough among relatives at Pine Hall, his old home.

Clayton Etters, the grain merchant at Oak Hall, with his father and wife, motored to this place on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Irvin and the latter's mother, of Linden Hall, were among the mourners at the Fred Krumrine burial on Saturday.

The community picnic at Pine Hall on Saturday was a success, Burgess Walker, of Bellefonte, and Burgess Holmes, of State College, made stirring patriotic addresses.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Bailey, of Wooster, Ohio, their nephew, Dr. Frank Bailey and lady friend, of Milton, are visiting the Bailey home at Fairbrook, noting changes made in the last thirty years.

About fifty of the younger set enjoyed a corn roast last Wednesday evening at the J. H. Miller farm in the Glades. Mr. Miller's grandson, Barnard Lemon, agent on a merchant ship, and who has been three times across the ocean, was guest of honor.

Lineman Has Narrow Escape.

Cornell Showers, "trouble man" for the Bell Telephone Company, had a miraculous escape from instant death last Thursday when he came in contact with a wire which had become crossed with a State Centre electric wire, and was thrown a distance of twenty feet to the ground, says the State College Times.

Showers had climbed a telephone pole a short distance north of town to make some repairs and was leaning against one wire and grasped another just as the contact occurred, with the above results. Although considerably bruised about the body and face, and suffering from burns, he managed to get to the rig which he was using and drove to the office of Dr. Glenn, where an examination revealed a burn seven inches long and a half inch deep on his side, and another of lesser length on his leg.

What's the Difference?

When the doctor makes a mistake, he buries it.

When the plumber makes a mistake, he charges twice for it.

When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land.

When a preacher makes a mistake, nobody seems to know the difference.

When a dentist makes a mistake, he can always repair the damage.

When an electrician makes a mistake he blames it on induction—nobody knows what that is.

When a lawyer makes a mistake, it's just what he wanted because he has a chance to try the case all over again.

When a carpenter makes mistakes, it's just what he expected, because the chances are ten to one he never learned his trade anyway.

But when a newspaper man makes a mistake—good-night—it's ninety-nine years in the penitentiary for him.

JAMES W. SWABB
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
LINDEN HALL, CENTRE CO., PA.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c, written and executed with care. All legal business promptly attended to. Special attention given to settling of Estates, Marriage Licenses, Automobile Licenses, and all other Application Blanks kept on hand. Nov.28-1918

CYRUS BRUNGART
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Special attention given to collecting, Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgage agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's censes secured, and all matters pertaining to the fice attended to promptly. Jan1, 1919

INSYDE TYRE
Answers the Tire Question
Inner Armor for Auto Tires

PREVENTS BLOWOUTS AND
90 PER CENT OF ALL PUNCTURES

Saves Money; Doubles Tire Life and Mileage

Not an Ordinary Reliner

INSYDE TYRES reinforce the tire casing and protect the inner tube. If used in an inner tube its life will be prolonged from 1,000 to 5,000 miles. They may be put into any casing that is not already ruined and worthless. The casing should protect the INSYDE TYRE from direct contact with the road and if it does that an INSYDE TYRE will prove highly satisfactory in every instance.

J. ROY SCHAEFFER,
CENTRE HILL; Postoffice, SPRING MILLS
or, G. H. EMERICK, Centre Hall.
Bell Telephone. Ask for names of satisfied users.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Gohl, Rinkenbach & Rouse
THE WELL-KNOWN
Eye Specialts
OF HARRISBURG
Will be at the CENTRE HALL Hotel
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
September 5th & 6th
to make Examinations of the Eyes

Remember the dates—this is your opportunity to get the same high-grade service we render at our home office. We are making this hotel a permanent branch office and will come regularly to Centre Hall.

Gohl, Rinkenbach & Rouse
EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS
Harrisburg, Pa.

BOX STATIONERY

At THE CENTRE REPORTER OFFICE

LOCALS.

Roy White, of Lewistown, visited friends in Centre Hall on Friday.

Miss Besse Breon, of State College, visited relatives and friends in Centre Hall beginning of the week.

Bruce D. Rowe returned to Philadelphia on Monday morning after a two weeks' vacation at his home here.

Mrs. Adam Krebs and two children, George and Helen, of Lewisburg, spent an afternoon and took supper at the A. P. Krape home.

Hon. Charles R. Kurtz, surveyor of customs at the Philadelphia port, drove to Bellefonte last week in his Franklin car, returning on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keefer and daughter Agnes, of Youngwood, were arrivals in Centre Hall on Friday for a short vacation at the home of 'Squire and Mrs. Cyrus Brungart.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Meyer and daughter, Miss Mirism, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer on Saturday. Miss Meyer is student at Columbia University, New York.

G. H. Emerick sold a new Overland car to John Miller, of Hublersburg, taking in exchange a Chevrolet car which Mr. Emerick in turn sold to William Keichline, of Bellefonte.

Live poultry wanted at all times and in any quantity. Highest cash price paid. Are also paying the highest cash price for fresh eggs. 'Phone us before selling.
adv. —A. E. KERLIN & SON.

Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Heckman and family, of State College, spent several days the past week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Heckman, in Centre Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rossman, at Tusseyville, respectively.

Fred Brown, who is operating the Potter township twelve-ton steam roller, says that considerable road repairing has been done in the vicinity of Centre Hill. Here, as elsewhere, the roads were in miserable condition, due to the hard rains.

After four weeks of enforced idleness owing to catarrh of the hand, E. W. Crawford, manager of the Dewart Creamery in this place, went back to work on Monday. The catarrh affects his right hand and for several days the pain was so intense that he suffered greatly.

Aaron Detwiler, tenant on the Stoner sisters' farm at Tusseyville, is erecting a large implement shed. The high cost of lumber is not giving him much concern since all the necessary building material is standing in the shape of fine trees right close to the farm house.

For just about five minutes last Wednesday evening the wind blew a gale which threatened to develop into a full grown western cyclone. It preceded a hard thunder storm and lifted several large shade trees in the borough out by the roots and blew telephone poles over.

The Potter township schools—thirteen in number—will open their doors on Labor Day, Monday, September 2, for a seven months' term. The school directors are fortunate in having a full teaching corps, a condition whice does not obtain in all school districts in the state this year.

Lawrence Runkle is one of a number of carpenters who are constructing two large barracks at State College for the accommodation of men training in the various mechanics for war purposes. The lumber was secured in the Penns Valley Narrows, and was conveyed in army trucks manned by Uncle Sam's boys. The barracks will each be something like 45 feet by 100 feet.

Here's a good way to spend a dollar and a half: Give us the name of a soldier boy from this locality now serving in France and for $1.50 we will send him the news from home for a year. It costs us a cent postage to deliver the paper each week, so that there is only $1.00 left for us, but we're willing to sacrifice for the benefit of the soldier boy. He will be grateful to you for your kindness.

Several automobiles conveyed the following people, on Sunday, to Pine Glen, the former home of William S. Walker: William Walker and family, Raymond Walker and family, Merle Walker and family, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Walker, Mrs. Mae Kreamer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Brooks and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brooks and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Brooks, Lee Markle and family, Roy Garbrick and family, John Hagen and family, Hugh Ralston, John Potter, Harry Hagen, of Oil City, and Harry Ream, of Nittany Valley.

A number of young people enjoyed a picnic at Hecla Park last Wednesday, given in honor of the three young men who have enlisted in the navy and who are expecting the call daily. While the condition of the weather did not permit spreading a table on the green, the picnic supper was nevertheless greatly enjoyed under the roof of the big pavillion at the park. The following enjoyed the affair: Misses Ruth Smith, Lillian Emery, Isabel Rowe, Verna Rowe, Ethel Rowe, Margaret Jacobs, Cora Luse, Carribel Emerick, Fernie Heckman, Vera Heckman, Messrs. Bruce Stahl, Warren Homan, Carl Auman, Bruce Rowe, Edward Durst, William Luse, Ray Durst, William Bradford.

LOCALS

A little more than a week—then school again.

Miss Emma McCoy urges that all Red Cross knitting be in not later than August 31.

Miss Elsie Biesel, of East Pittsburg, is visiting her friend, Miss Delinda Potter, in Cente Hall.

Saturday is Registration Day for the young fellows who arrived at their twenty-first birthday since June 5th.

Do you want top prices for your eggs and live poultry? 'Phone Kerlin & Son, Bell 'phone 52, and be convinced. adv.

Rev. R. R. Jones helped solve the labor shortage for a day this week when he "pitched" six loads of oats for farmer Harvey Mark.

The Loysville Orphans' Home Boys Band is composed of thirty-eight pieces. Their concert at Spring Mills will be Tuesday, 2 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Ella E. Catherman, of Linden Hall, publishes an administratrix notice on the estate of William A. Catherman, deceased, in this issue.

Miss Grace Smith and Mrs. Clyde Smith accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Gilliland, of State College, on an auto trip to Gettysburg, on Friday.

Mrs. J. Emory Hoy and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, of Philadelphia, were arrivals in Centre Hall on Monday for a few weeks' visit at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. W. B. Mingle.

Now is the proper time to sell your live poultry. A. E. Kerlin & Son are offering the highest prices for live poultry and fresh eggs. 'Phone them. They are at your service every month in the year. Bell 'phone 52. adv.

Station Agent Frank Ishler, of Linden Hall, expanded his chest to the limit over the arrival of a son in his family. One more good young American to do his part to keep the world fit to live in.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Will Conley, of Bellefonte, their daughter, Mrs. William Wallace, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Conley's mother, Mrs. John Meese, of Bellefonte, visited Mrs. Kate Conley last Thursday.

We are paying 12 cents in Centre Hall for Philadelphia Sunday papers. The price printed on the paper is 7 cents in Philadelphia and 8 cents elsewhere. Adding four cents to this set price looks much like profiteering in a small way.

Samuel Durst, of Earlystown, has placed an order for a new Overland-Six and will likely be seen driving this handsome new car soon. The Dursts are now driving their second Overland car and that they have decided on the same make of car for the third time leaves no doubt as to their satisfaction with the Overland.

Mrs. J. Emory Hoy and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, of Philadelphia, arrived in Centre Hall on Monday for their annual vacation which will be spent with the former's mother, Mrs. W. B. Mingle. The Hoy family, since the death of Mrs. J. Witmer Wolfe, have been occupying the Wolf home at Ardmore.

The statement made in the Reporter a few weeks ago to the effect that the Loysville Orpan's Band would give a concert on the Lutheran church lawn in this place, on Monday evening, August 26th, caused Mrs. J. M. Garbrick, of Bedford, to write as follows: "I saw by your paper that Centre Hall was soon to have the orphan's band of Loysville there to give a concert. I am sure you will all be delighted with them. We had them here last Friday evening. They gave a concert in the public square which was wonderful for mere boys. They have a grand bandmaster, which means a great deal to the success of any band."

J. Roy Shaeffer, of Centre Hill, has a large advertisement in this issue of interest to automobile owners. It is about "Insyde Tyres", which appears to be the solution to the tire question. Puncture and blowout are the biggest troubles to auto drivers today. "Insyde Tyres" have proven that they not only reduce punctures to a minumum but add from 1,000 to 3,000 miles to the life of the tires. Mr. Shaeffer has a tire, taken from his car after a long and hard run, equipped with "Insyde Tyre", which will convince the most skeptical. It is a not a solid substance, simply a reinforcement lying between the casing and inner tube, and those who have used it declare it to be the best thing out.

The big aeroplane which was the first to fly over Potter township and which caused such a stir, even to the extent of causing some people to declare that there were no less than three, proved to be a machine which was making a flight to demonstrate the type of machine the government is using. The plane was in charge of Major Claud K. Rhinehart who, with Lieut. M. S. Cleary, were on a flight from Hazelhurst field, Mineola, N. Y., to Dayton, Ohio. They left New York at noon on Monday and flew to Philadelphia where they stopped 20 minutes. From Philadelphia they flew to Sunbury where they stopped for oil and gasoline then came west over Penns valley and as far as Cresson, but deeming it unwise to attempt to cross the mountion at night returned to Hollidaysburg where they spent the night.

LOCALS

Miss Myra Kimport, of State College, was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

The Loysville Orphan Home Boys Band is made up of thirty-eight pieces—larger and bigger than ever.

Miss Grace Smith will make an enumeration of the school children in the borough between six and sixteen years of age, next week.

Keep your pledges for the purchase of War Stamps in mind, August is rapidly passing away. Don't wait until the last day before buying.

The William Homan and Clyde Dutrow families, on Monday evening, attended a large birthday party given in honor of Mrs. Charles Homan, of near Pine Grove Mills.

Miss Ethel Peters, a Bell telephone operator from the State College exchange, is assisting on the Centre Hall exchange during the time Miss Verna Rowe is on a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Weaver and children came up from Reading on Wednesday for a short visit at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Weaver, near Colyer.

S. Paul Dinges, of Meadville, visited his mother, Mrs. Mary Dinges, on Tuesday. Mr. Dinges is enjoying his annual vacation from his duties as district secretary of the Underwriter's Association.

Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie, who practiced his profession for over fifty-five years, thirty-three years of which time was in Philipsburg, died of peritonitis on Monday morning. He was born in Indiana county in 1842.

Prof. N. L. Bartges and family expect to move to Centre Hall next Monday. As has been previously stated they will occupy the W. O. Heckman home, now occuppied by Mrs. Elizabeth Mitterling.

Dr. W. E. Fischer, of Shamokin, is expected in Center Hall this week and will be entertained at the home of the senior editor. He is coming from the Beury Atlantic City cottage, where he and Mrs. Fisher spent several weeks with thair daughter, Mrs. Charles Beury.

Merchant C. M. Smith and family and Misses Elizabeth Fetterolf and Mary Kennedy, on Wednesday attended a community picnic at Selinsgrove, Mrs. Smith's native home. Of course, the trip to Selinsgrove was made in Mr. Smith's new Overland. The Smith store was taken care of by E. S. Ripka and John M. Coldron.

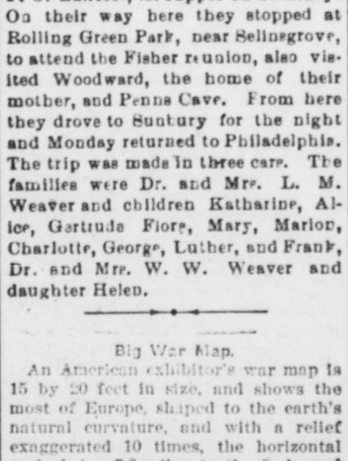
The first experience of Charles B. Neff in being employed at work over which he is not boss, is proving very satisfactory. He is employed in the munition works at Milton. He spent his whole life on the farm, but last spring turned his farm over to Adam Smith, and feeling he was too young to retire, he made application for work and is now doing something each day to help win a victory over the German beast.

Two Weaver families, of Philadelphia, made an auto trip to Centre Hall, stopping with their cousin, Mrs. F. O. Bairfoot, for supper on Saturday. On their way here they stopped at Rolling Green Park, near Selinsgrove, to attend the Fisher reunion, also visited Woodward, the home of their mother, and Penns Cave. From here they drove to Suntury for the night and Monday returned to Philadelphia. The trip was made in three cars. The families were Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Weaver and children Katharine, Alice, Gertrude Flora, Mary, Marion, Charlotte, George, Luther, and Frank, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Weaver and daughter Helen.

Big War Map.

An American exhibitor's war map is 15 by 20 feet in size, and shows the most of Europe, shaped to the earth's natural curvature, and with a relief exaggerated 10 times, the horizontal scale being 7.8 miles to the inch, and the vertical .78 mile. About 200 places are marked by electric bulbs. Their names are on a large indicator at the side, and as the lecturer causes the name of a town on this to light up, the corresponding bulb on the map begins to glow.

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR



REVIEWED HIS WHOLE LIFE

Drowning Man Even Remembered Where He Had Put His Rescuer's Promissory Note.

The undertow had been playing rather roughly with Dubbleigh, and when they got him ashore it was considered desirable to roll him over a barrel a half dozen or more times in order to send him into liquidation. It was with a sigh of relief that the lifesavers observed his return to consciousness and assured safety.

"By George, boys," said he, as he opened his eyes and realized the significance of what had happened, "that was a terrible experience! I don't want to go through that again."

"I should say not," said Bildad, who had been instrumental in pulling him out. You had a narrow escape."

"I guess I did," said Dubbleigh. "And, say, Bill, do you know that statement is a fact that the drowning man lives over again the whole story of his past life? By Jove! it was mighty interesting—right, from my boyhood up, every incident in my life passed in review before my consciousness. I was even back in school again, and then in college, and all those years after graduation, from my beginnings as a bank messenger up to this morning when I jumped into the surf."

"It's a wonder you didn't die of mortification."

"Yes," said Dubbleigh; "but I'm glad I didn't, for among other things that came along was a vision of where I put that lost promissory note of yours for $80—the one you wouldn't pay because I couldn't produce the document."

"Gee! I'm almost sorry I pulled you ashore."—Judge's Library.

CASH REGISTER WAS BROKEN

Conductor Refused to Run Car Farther Because He Couldn't Ring Up Fares.

Wind, snow and falling temperature were doing their worst to make the lives of homegoing city folk miserable when the conductor on an uptown car joined forces with nature and announced that everybody would have to take the car ahead or the car behind because the car wasn't going any farther. Protests rather more numerous and violent than common greeted that announcement.

"Can't be helped," said the conductor stolidly. "This car is all out of fix. It ain't fit to travel."

So, according to their custom when ordered to do a thing, the crowd did it; but one of the number continued to ponder on the disability of the abandoned car. No fuse had blown out and it had run with only the ordinary noise and friction. What then ailed it? Presently he said to the new conductor:

"What was the matter with that car we were hustled out of back there? What was broken about it?"

"The cash register," said the man. "They couldn't ring up any more fares."

Tossing the Caber.

One of the strangest and most ancient games of Bonny Scotland is throwing the caber, than which there is probably no more severe test of muscle and skill, says Popular Mechanics. The game has been played by the hardy Scots since the earliest times and is still one of the feature events on the programs of all athletic contests. The caber is a long section of tree trunk, tapered so that it is noticeably smaller at one end than at the other. The man who essays to test his strength by tossing it raises the pole to a vertical position in his hands, smaller end down, and then throws it into the air and away from him. He must make the large end of the pole hit the ground and the pole hit such a way that the small end will describe a half circle. The prize goes to the man whose caber, having been thrown in the manner described, lands on the ground with its smaller end farthest away from the throwing point.

Savage Club's Founder.

Sir John Hare, in a diverting speech at the Savage club, told this reminiscence:

"Of Andrew Halliday, the founder of this club, perhaps I may be forgiven if I tell you a little anecdote, which may or may not be known to you. Andrew Halliday was an author, not a very distinguished author, but an extremely nice, charming fellow. At dinner one night at the club a stranger was present, and Harry Leigh asked who was the gentleman at the head of the table. 'That is Colonel Duff.' 'Oh!' 'Yes, that is Halliday's brother.' 'I thought his name was Halliday?' 'He took the name of Halliday as a nom de plume.' 'Oh! I see—positive Duff, comparative Duffer, superlative Halliday.'"—London Evening Standard.

Sleep and Altitude.

Some Swiss doctors maintain that the amount of sleep should be regulated by altitude. Too much sleep, they say, is as harmful as too much food or drink. In low lying districts seven hours' slumber may be enjoyed with impunity, but up in the mountains five hours is enough. These sleep specialists also ban the practice of remaining in bed in the morning, half awake, and insist on the necessity of rising as soon as sleep fails. As a result of their pronouncements endeavors have been made to form sleeping societies in Switzerland for the purpose of regulating the amount of sleep to be taken in the different districts.

Centre Reporter at $1.50 per year.

Another Plea for the War Savings Stamps Campaign.

The report of the war savings campaign for the week ending August 10th, gives Centre county 12c. per capita, or a total of $13.12 for the entire campaign. Advance information for the sales of W. S. S. during the week ending August 17, indicate that we will not have more than probably 20c. per capita for that week.

Your chairman has fixed the week beginning August 26th for a special drive in the sale and delivery of W. S. S. Every district chairmar, postmaster, limit holder, and those interested in winning this world war, are respectfully urged and requested to do everything they possibly can in order to sell W. S. S. during that week, so that we may make up for the small sales of the past few weeks.

A number of pledges for the purchase of stamps during the month of July have not as yet been redeemed, and your chairman suggests to the pledgers the advisability of making good their July and August pledges during the coming week.

At the postmasters' meeting, held at the court house last Tuesday, Mr. H. E. Stein, director of postoffices in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, was present and outlined fully the duties of postmasters during the war savings campaign. Your chairman was very much disappointed, however, that only ten postmasters out of the forty-eight in Centre county, were present at that meeting. It was well worth the time spent to have received from Mr. Stein the information which he gave to those present. Union county now has a per capita of $21 31, and Mr. Stein has given practically all the credit for this large per capita to the postmasters, local and R. F. D. carriers.

I have been of the opinion for some time that the local and R. F. D., carriers have not fully interested themselves as federal employees, in the sale of war saving stamps and I have come to the conclusion that something should be done in order to interest those different carriers, so that they might interest the patrons along their several routes. In order, therefore to get the matter properly before them I have appointed Mr. Chester A. Moore, postmaster at Howard, Pa., as chairman of the local and R. F. D. carriers in Centre county. Mr. Moore has been actively engaged and interested in the W. S. S. campaign. He will organize the carriers in the county and will have exclusive jurisdiction over them, so far as the W. S. S. campaign is concerned. The government has a right to expect the very best service from these carriers as well as all postmasters.

Your chairman expresses the firm belief that if all the people in Centre county, during the week beginning August 26th, will do their very best in redeeming their pledges and in purchasing additional W. S. S., that we will, by the end of that week, have a per capita that will enable us to regain second place in the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,
W. HARRISON WALKER,
Chairman National War-Savings Committee for Centre County.
Bellefonte, Pa.,

SUGAR & FLOUR.

Consumers will please remember they are now entitled to but two pounds of sugar for every ninety meals served.

They are still entitled to sugar for canning and preserving.

There is no change it the 50-50 flour ruling.

W. FRED REYNOLDS,
Food Administrator for Centre Co.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of William A. Catherman, late of Harris township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

ELLA E CATHERMAN, Administratrix,
Linden Hall, Pa.

33o.38 pd

LEGAL NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts will be presented to Court for confirmation on Wednesday, September 25, 1918, and unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before Sept. 24, 1918, the same will be confirmed:

The First and Final Account of W. W. Witmer, Receiver of H. A. Ellis Estate.

The Second and Final Account of George C. King, Guardian of James Krape.

D. R. FOREMAN,
pd. Prothonotary.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The undersigned offers for sale his farm of seventy-six acres, located 2 and 1-2 miles west of Centre Hall. Fifty-one acres are cleared, balance woodland. Good frame house, good barn, manure and straw sheds, all in first class repair. Lots of fruit, never-failing spring of water on premises.

S. E. GINGERICH,
Centre Hall, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—A housekeeper, in October. Write at once to Abraham Shirk, Laurelton, Pa. pd.

WANTED.—A room in Centre Hall, suitable for use as millinery shop. Call office of The Centre Reporter. pd.

FOR SALE.—Six seven-weeks old Poland China pigs, in first class condition. C. T. CRUST, Centre Hall, Pa.

FOR SALE.—One top buggy, spring wagon, riding saddle, and work harness. Will sell cheap. Gertrude M. Spangler, Centre Hall, Pa. pd.

FOR SALE.—Rubber-tire buggy, good as new also good road wagon.—Mrs. Anna B. Stiver Centre Hall, Pa 32xl.

SECOND HAND FIREPROOF SAFE WANTED.—Send description to Lock Box No. 23, Centre Hall, Pa.

STOP! LOOK! and BUY! Garbides Iron Rust Soap, which removes all stains from clothing and hands that ordinary soap will not remove. For sale by Miss Gladys Jones, Centre Hall, Pa.

PROSPEROUS CITY OF EAST

Shechem, or Nablus, as It Is Now Called, Site of Impressive Scenes in Biblical History.

A prosperous Oriental city nestled in a fertile valley between two mountains and surrounded by gardens and olive groves, Shechem or Nablus, as it is now called, occupies the site of some of the most impressive scenes in Bible history, says the Christian Herald. Here Abraham pitched his tent and made the first stopping place in his migration to the country of which the Lord said: "Unto thy seed will I give this land." Here Joseph divided the Israelites into two hosts, one of which encamped on the slope of Mount Ebal on the north and the other on the slope of Mount Gerizim on the south, while the Levites read the law of Moses which was to be the constitution of the infant nation. Shechem seems to have been a sort of capital for the Hebrew nation even after David had established his residence at Jerusalem, as we read in I Kings 12 that all Israel assembled at Shechem to crown Rehoboam. The separatist elements of the nation sought to legitimatize their acts by making Shechem a temporary capital, although the residence of the northern kings was established at a point about six miles northwest and called Samaria.

Shechem is nowhere mentioned by name in the New Testament, though either it or suburb appears in John 4:5 under the name of Sychar; and it was here, at Jacob's well, that the Samaritan woman met Christ and first heard the message of his universal gospel. Jacob's well is still pointed out and is almost the only undisputed landmark of our Lord's earthly life. The city now contains about 25,000 inhabitants. Nablus contains a small colony of about 200 persons, who claim to be the descendants of the Israelites of the northern kingdom. They accept only the five books of Moses as being of divine authority and, hold Mount Gerizim to be the seat of their religion, instead of Jerusalem.

45th Annual Encampment and Exhibition

OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF CENTRAL PENNA.

GRANGE PARK, CENTRE HALL, PA.

SEPTEMBER 14th to 20th, 1918

Encampment opens Sept. 14th *Exhibition opens Sept. 16th*

The largest and best Fair in Central Pennsylvania; by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres are devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of Farm Stock and Poultry, Farm Implements, Fruits, Cereals, and Every Production of Farm and Garden.

GENERAL ADMISSION FREE.

A small fee will be charged for parking automobiles.

C. R. NEFF,
CHAIRMAN.

George Gingerich, D. K. Keller,
D. L. Bartges, J. S. Dale,
R. L. Watts, Florence Rhone, Committee

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston"

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. **For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.** 60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

IN USE FOR 35 YEARS

BABEK

The Quick and Sure Cure for MALARIA, CHILLS, FEVER AND LA GRIPPE

It Is a Powerful Tonic and Appetizer

Will cure that tired feeling, pains in back limbs and head. **Contains no quinine, arsenic or habit-forming ingredient.**

Barbanell's Perspiration Corrector

Makes walking a pleasure; will positively stop offensive odors from feet and arm pits as well as excessive perspiration. Send 20c in stamps to F. Barbanell, 1740 Haight St., San Francisco, Calif.

THEN "WILLIE" LEFT HASTILY

Remembered an Engagement After Learning Just Who the "Fresh Old Guy" Was.

It was at a dance at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, when some candles dripped and made quite a puddle of grease on the floor. A gentleman standing at the door immediately took out his knife and his handkerchief and began scraping up the congealed grease, when a very fresh young gentleman in our "set" tapped the gentleman on the shoulder and said: "Say, old gentleman, you're interfering with our Paul Jones. Suppose you cut that out."

"I was afraid some of the young ladies might slip," courteously answered the "old gentleman."

"Well, they won't," answered "Freshie." "Besides, you're not running the hotel." The "old gentleman" had gathered up all the grease by this time and, giving no answer to the last remark, left the room.

"Fresh old guy," continued "Willie" after the dance—"that old man."

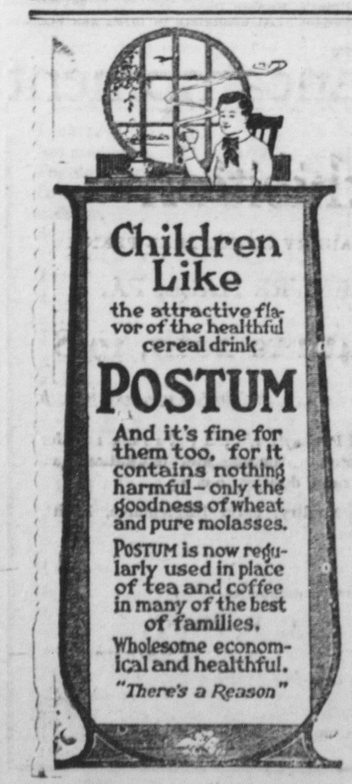
"Not exactly fresh, but careful of his guests; that's all," answered a friend.

"His guests?" repeated "Willie."

"Yes," answered the man; "that happened to be Mr. Boldt, the owner of the hotel."

And then didn't "Willie" fade away!—Young Ladies' Journal.

A regular girl never thinks her photograph looks like her unless it doesn't look like her.



Children Like

the attractive flavor of the healthful cereal drink

POSTUM

And it's fine for them too, for it contains nothing harmful—only the goodness of wheat and pure molasses.

POSTUM is now regularly used in place of tea and coffee in many of the best of families.

Wholesome economical and healthful.

"There's a Reason"

PROFITS ARE HUGE

M'ADOO'S REPORT SHOWS THE AMAZING SUMS MADE BY U. S. CORPORATIONS.

FOODSTUFF MEN THE WORST

Producers of Most of the Necessities of Life and Concerns in Nearly All Branches of Industry Branded as Profiteers.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Exorbitant and amazing profits made in American industry in 1916 and 1917 are shown in the report just completed by the treasury department on 31,500 corporations. The report was prepared in response to Senator Borah's resolution adopted last May. The names of the concerns are withheld.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark. Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made $19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dairies.

Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with $800,000 capital made $166,000 in 1917, against $25,000 the year before. The small dairymen made the largest percentages of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of $2,400 made $11,659, as compared with $4,000 for 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industry's profits increased considerably over those for 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with $425,000 capital lost money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profit in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches.

Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "Bread and other baking products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. For example, one company capitalized at $40,000 increased its profits from $50,000 in 1916 to $107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 377 per cent in 1916 earned 1,047 per cent in 1917. Another, capitalized at $93,000, made $247,000 in 1917, against $66,000 in 1916. A $50,000 concern which made $25,000 in 1916 made $142,000 in 1917.

The manufacture of syrups, molasses and glucose netted much increased profit. One company with $350,000 capital earned $363,000 in 1917 against $176,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially big money maker.

Of more than 500 flour, feed and grist mills listed only a few failed to show largely increased profits. One $2,500,000 concern made $752,000 in 1916 and $1,200,000 in 1917.

There was a general upward rise in most packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of $100,000,000, upon which it earned $49,000,000 in 1917, against $30,000,000 in 1916.

Startling Profits in Leather.

Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in hides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and valises, made profits in 1916 and 1917 that are startling. One shoe manufacturing concern, with $1,000,000 capital, made 313 per cent in 1916, but no excess in 1917.

Scores of boot and shoe manufacturing concerns, whose capital was from $100,000 to $1,000,000, made all the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1916.

The profits of the brewers ranged from 25 to 175 per cent in 1913, and their excess profits in 1917 were from 5 to 50 per cent, most of the large breweries making an average profit of 42 to 50 per cent in 1916, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in 1917.

The distillers of whiskies and spirits made profits in 1916 that ranged from 9 to 823 per cent, while their excess profits last year were from 12 to 400 per cent.

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth.

The Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft coal mining companies made enormous excess profits in 1917, according to the report. The large companies all made profits in 1916 ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bituminous operators, the report shows, made unusual profits. One mine made 1,626 per cent on its capital in 1916 and 4,337 per cent in 1917. Another made 1,872 per cent in 1916 and 5,983 per cent in 1917.

Profits of the midcontinent bituminous operators were smaller, averaging 50 per cent.

The big oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia made from 28 to 386 per cent in 1916 and enormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas oil companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger companies ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 55 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from $1,000 to $8,000, made excess profits that ranged as high as 519 per cent.

The report also shows that the small dealers in furniture and other household goods made enormous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350 per cent.

Retail dealers in tobacco made enormous profits off the smokers of the country, the highest being 3,176 per cent, and the average approximately 80 per cent in 1916. These profits were doubled during 1917.

Auto Builders Wax Fat.

Most of the automobile companies hit high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with $31,000,000 capital in 1916 earned $17,000,000, then boosted its capital stock to $96,000,000 and then earned $23,000,000. A $19,000,000 concern which earned $4,008,000 in 1916 made $5,253,000 in 1917. A $16,000,000 company made $4,713,000 in 1917, against $4,109,000 in 1916.

A tin plate mill with $40,000,000 capital made $54,000,000 net profit in 1917, against $19,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 72 per cent on its capital stock.

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 to 80 per cent on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 3 to 35 per cent. Profits of the large public utilities companies in 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profits, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 29 per cent, according to the report.

Marine, fire, and life insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 493 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at $700,000 increased its income from $324,000 in 1916 to $3,778,000 in 1917.

How Dry Goods Men Fared.

A list of 2,692 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those over 1916, as high as 191.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail grocers and provision brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1,633 concerns listed in the report, however, only a dozen show profits of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, and the profits of some concerns that year were as high as 1,813 per cent. Most of the grocers, both large and small concerns, the report shows, made average profits in 1916 of from 50 to 200 per cent.

Potatoes, German Style.

"Gee! Where have you been buried all this time?" exclaimed Claudine of the rapid-fire restaurant. "No German fried potatoes go here any more—American fry now."

"Cut out the piffle!" snarled the guest with the flat-topped head. "I want what I order. See?"

"All right!" responded the young lady. Then to the chef she called. "Hey, Baldy! One order fried potatoes with ground glass in 'em!"—Kansas City Star.

Going Out and Coming In.

I have always had a love of Browning—sane, I hope, and tempered, I am sure; but it is with malign pleasure that I say to some enthusiast of the old school: "Oh, Browning, you know, has gone out. You might as well admire Whistler or G. B. S." It is only when the tables are turned, and someone attacks my own love of Browning—still sane and tempered, remember—that I am annoyed; and if the critic happens to be Professor Cunliffe, who thinks that Meredith has left Browning as far in the rear as Browning left Tennyson, then I retort, with joyous rancor, that there is, indeed, no danger of Meredith (as a poet) going out, because he has never, in any sense, come in.—Chauncey B. Tinker, in Atlantic.

The Way of It.

"The crown prince is reversing the usual order of things."

"In what way?"

"It is the allies who are pocketing his losses."

SOLDIERS' SWORD ARM OF NATION

If We Fail in Our Duty Boys in France Cannot Achieve Victory.

LOAN MONEY TO UNCLE SAM

Buying Liberty Bonds an Investment in Lives of Americans "Over There" and an Insurance for Safety of Our Country.

By CORRA HARRIS,
(Author of "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "Eve's Second Husband," Etc.)

During the Thrift Stamp campaign in July, 1918, a prominent citizen was sent into a backwoods farming community to arouse the people, and if possible sell Thrift Stamps. He was not expected to have much success with the sale of stamps because the people were very poor and illiterate. The effort was to be chiefly educational.

The speaker found a dingy company of farmers and their wives waiting for him in an old field schoolhouse.

He began his address with arguments for the support of the government reduced to the simplest forms. No one seemed to listen. The men stared straight ahead as if they had something else on their minds. The women fanned themselves and looked out of the windows. He changed his manner of speech to an impassioned appeal; no one was moved. He paused perspiring before making a last despairing effort. But before he could go on a tall, gaunt farmer stood up in the back of the house and waved his hand beseechingly:

"Mister," he said, "if you are done talking, give us a chance at them Thrift Stamps so we kin sign up and get back to the field."

He gave them the "chance." They bought nineteen hundred and fifty dollars' worth of stamps, although there was not a man among them who owned property to the amount of two thousand dollars.

"We own this land," the farmer said, addressing the prominent citizen grimly as he passed up the last pledge card, "we own all this country. The government at Washington belongs to us; we made it and it is ours. The army in France is ours, too; they are our sons. We sent sixty-two boys there from this district, and I reckon we know it is our duty to work for them and take care of them while they are busy whipping them Germans."

This is the best, most serviceable and intelligent definition of patriotism I have heard since this war began.

Victory at Any Cost.

This is the most expensive war ever known, still beyond our imagination to conceive of. The enormous destruction wrought by the submarines, the terrific sums spent for war materials, the loans to our allies, none of these things account for the incredible expense. The real explanation is that civilization demands that it shall cost everything. Never before has any nation spent so much to insure the health of its soldiers, never before have such provisions been made to safeguard a great army morally. More is being spent to equip hospitals, provide ambulances, nurses and doctors to care for the wounded than whole campaigns cost in former wars. Never in the history of man has such provision been made to insure widows and orphans and soldiers from the after effects of wounds and poverty. Formerly when a man entered the army to fight for his country, his country took his life, and that was the end of it if he was killed. Now the government pays, and pays enormously, for every man who lives or dies in this struggle. All this is so because as a nation we have developed a sense of justice and honor that regards any and every expense as secondary to the one tremendous obligation to its citizens.

Our allies were compelled to fight Germany to preserve their very existence, but we chose to fight her when we might have made a shameful treaty with her that would have insured a shameful peace, because we are not a craven grasping nation, but a nation built upon ideals, and it costs more to preserve an ideal than it ever costs to preserve peace, because you cannot buy them—you must achieve them.

Nothing stands between the world and this catastrophe but the American people, their honor, their energy, their fidelity and their wealth. Our troops in France are only the sword arm of the nation. We, the people at home, are the body and life of that army. If we fail at all, they must fail entirely.

We are about to make another loan of six billion dollars for war expenses. It is not a gift, but an investment we make in the lives of American soldiers and an insurance we take out for the safety of our country.

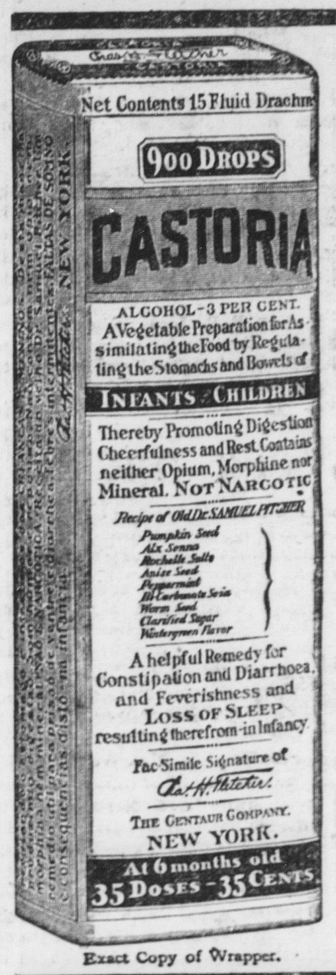
To Put Out Fire.

If a lamp is accidentally upset and the burning oil spreads, do not dash water on it, but throw upon it flour, meal, sand, salt or ashes.

The Real Trouble.

They talk about people's "biting off more than they can chew"—but the trouble often is, that they do not chew fast enough.

Words are daughters of earth, but ideas are sons of heaven.—Samuel Johnson.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi-Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Wouldn't Have to Go Abroad.

A big marine sergeant stood on the front steps of the Star building to take a look at the busy avenue before going up to the "Devil Dog" recruiting station.

While he stood there along came soldiers, sailors and marines. They streamed by. The sergeant came to salute time after time. His arm began to grow numb. As husky as he was, saluting at machine-gun rate became tiresome.

The sergeant grinned as he saluted for the steenth time.

"If salutes would win this war," he said, pleasantly, "we would win it right here in Washington."—Washington Star.

Nose Dive.

Everything is on a war basis now and a tomcat whom we dispersed by a sharp thrust yesterday came down off the back fence in a spinning nose dive.—Ohio State Journal.

The more some men talk the more trouble they pile up for themselves.

Behind the Barn.

Father Hibrow (with firm sarcasm)—And how do you like smoking, my son?

Willie Hibrow (caught in the act, but equal to the occasion)—I must say I regard it as a sickening habit, father. I am surprised that you, with your vaunted acumen in most matters requiring intelligence, should allow yourself to become a slave to nicotine.

Baby's Second Summer

GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel Troubles and it is absolutely harmless. Can be given to infants with perfect safety. See directions on the bottle.

The Main Witness.

"There were a number of witnesses to prove that the plaintiff was assaulted by the defendant's goat. Did the latter have any rebutting witnesses?"

"Only the goat. He seemed to do all the re-butting."

Indefinite.

"So you are to meet your wife here? Have you long to wait?"

"Only until she arrives."

GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has afforded relief in thousands upon thousands of cases of lame back, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, gallstones, gravel and all other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. It acts quickly. It does the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman, of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the kidneys. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body allied with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, sediment, or "brickdust" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the loins or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a box of imported GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash out the bladder and kidneys and throw off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gallstones, gravel, "brickdust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days' use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

The Depressing Heat

When your blood is not in good condition, the Summer heat weakens all the muscles of the body. To avoid spells of weakness and sickness during the hot weather, you must have pure, rich, red blood.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

destroys malarial parasites in the blood and removes other poisons by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect and when you feel strong, the Summer heat will not depress you.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is an exceptionally good general strengthening tonic for the Child, the Mother and all the Family. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains No Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

Help That Weak Back!

IN THESE trying times the utmost effort of every man and every woman is necessary. But the man or woman who is handicapped with weak kidneys finds a good day's work impossible, and any work a burden. Lame, achy back; daily headaches, dizzy spells, urinary irregularities and that "all-worn-out" feeling are constant sources of distress and should have prompt attention.

Don't delay! Neglected kidney weakness too often leads to gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back to health. They should help you.

Personal Reports of Real Cases

A VIRGINIA CASE.

J. F. Thomas, 27 Roxbury St., Clifton Forge, Va., says: "Uric acid had poisoned my blood and I had lost the use of my limbs. I was emaciated, my limbs were stiff and I endured awful suffering from pains in my back. I was in bed for months and it seemed as if nothing would help me. Finally I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and in a few days a great change took place. Before long I was able to walk around and in a little over a month I was well and happy again. My kidneys are now normal and I gained about thirty pounds."

A MARYLAND CASE.

Mrs. L. T. Somers, Extension Second St., Pocomoke City, Md., says: "Last March I was in a bad way with a run down condition of my kidneys. I had severe pains in the small of my back whenever I would bend and it was hard to straighten. The kidney secretions were scanty and distressing in passage and I felt tired and worn out and miserable. Through a friend, I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills and they did me more good than any other medicine I had ever taken. I am now in fine health."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chem.

Most people are two-faced, and a few are three-faced.

New York is peeved over the use of Grant's tomb as a billboard.

The Appropriate One.

"Tramps lead a sort of vegetable life, don't they?"

"Well, naturally; aren't they all beats?"

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

Packers' Costs and Profits

How much do you think it costs—

1. To dress beef, cure hides, and prepare all the numerous by-products?
2. To cool the meat for two or three days before shipment?
3. To freight it to all parts of the country in special refrigerator cars, iced daily?
4. To carry it in hundreds of branch houses, each with its refrigerating plant?
5. And to deliver it to the retailer—sweet and fresh—in less than two weeks after dressing?

Swift & Company did all this for you in 1917 at an expense of less than 2½ cents per pound of beef sold, including an average profit of ¼ of a cent a pound.

Figure for yourself how little effect this cost and profit had on prices you paid for beefsteak.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Hazleton. — Hazleton enjoyed a tramp parade, Mayor H. W. Heidenreich having decided that he won't lock up hoboes, but will hereafter march them out of town. The first group were taken in charge by mounted officers who herded them past the city lines and told them to keep moving.

Easton.—The war department has sent official notice that it will establish a student army raining corps at Lafayette college, and an officer will be detailed to proceed with the organization of the unit.

Uniontown.—Farm Agent P. E. Dougherty has just notified all Fayette county farmers that accurate records of all wheat threshed this summer must be kept and reported to him for the state department of agriculture. At the present time monthly reports for wheat only are expected with other cereals to be included at a later date.

New Castle.—Because they relied on a strong box and did not put their money in a bank, Thomas Powell and John Nagy, of Wampum, are out about $1420. While they were at work in the cement works at Wampum thieves entered their residence and got the money. No arrests have been made.

Kresgeville.—Bears are reported unusually numerous by farmers of the vicinity. Autoists also frequently pass them along the public highways. At present they are feeding mostly on huckleberries, which is their favorite fruit.

Uniontown.—Miss Lila Belle Stillman, one of North Union township's most popular teachers, has enrolled in Y. M. C. A. canteen service and expects an overseas call at any time. She enlisted through the Pittsburgh women's overseas committee.

Reading.—Caught by the radiator when his car made a "buck jump" on being cranked with the spark lever advanced, John F. Werley, thirty-six years old, was killed outright by the machine in the garage at his home at Kempton. His neck was broken. He leaves a family.

Jeanesville.—A branch of the women's council of national defense has been organized here by electing Kathryn Lambert, president; Mrs. James Crabtree, vice president, and Mrs Agnes Moore, secretary and treasury.

Johnstown.—Overcome at his work at a blast furnace, John Durana, sixty-seven years old, died three hours later. Apoplexy, superinduced by intense heat, was given as the cause of death. Durana had been in the steel company's employ for twenty-five years. His widow and a son and daughter survive.

Hazleton.—Many girls are coming to Hazleton from Scranton, Allentown, Lehighton and other places where the rush of war orders is not making such heavy demands on female labor. The girls are taking positions as expert weavers in silk mills and shellmakers in the Jeanesville Iron works.

Fleetwood.—A museum has been established here, with the scientific collection of the late George Griffith D. Scholl as the nucleus. His widow presented the collection to the town.

Shamokin.—John Landis, forty-two, residing at Kulpmont, employed as a track repairman at the Scott colliery, was instantly killed when two mine steep plane on which Landis was working.

New Castle.—Samuel B. Wait, aged eighty-six years, died at his home here as a result of advanced age and being affected by the intense heat. He is survived by a widow and three daughters.

Hazleton. — The Freeland draft board has been notified that 11.48 per cent of the 444 drafted men sent to camp have been rejected. This is the lowest percentage of rejections for any of the eleven Luzerne county districts.

Bethlehem.—Menal Baltazar, an employe of the Bethlehem Steel company, twenty-four, is dead as the result of injuries received when squeezed between cars while at work.

Rosero.—When a dynamite cap with which seven-year-old Millie Capose was playing exploded, the child lost three fingers and suffered other injuries that may prove fatal.

Ephrata.—Hanging himself with a piece of binding twine, Phares Hemling, near here, was found lying dead on the floor, the rope having broken, but too late to save his life.

New Castle.—The Lawrence Rifles, New Castle's home guard company, will go into camp next week for the remainder of the summer. Rifle range practice and drills will be held regularly.

New Castle.—Word has been received here that John Abdiel Smith, a former New Castle boy, now at Washington, D. C., has been appointed a major in the army.

Perkasie.—Instead of the regular county fair at Menlo Park, this year, local promoters will put on a four-day exhibition.

Pittston.—For the third time in ten years a large store building in Dupont borough, occupied by Harry Friend's grocery, was destroyed by fire.

Park View.—Mine cave-ins throughout Banks township recently swallowed up numerous war gardens, but very little damage was done to buildings.

Weatherly.—Citizens here have won their fight against the proposed advance in water rates from $6 to $9.60 a year.

ANOTHER BIG SHOVE FOR HUNS

British Advance Their Lines Over 1,000 Yards

YANKS GAIN IN LORRAINE

The Famous Lys Salient In The Region West Of Armentieres Giving Way Under British Pressure.

London.—Gradually the famous Lys salient in the region west of Armentieres is giving way under the pressure of the British. Again Field Marshal Haig's forces have compelled the enemy to seek ground to the eastward where he will be more secure from the shells of the big guns that for several weeks have been firing criss-cross over the entire salient, working havoc among the defenders of the insecure line.

Likewise the Germans are being given no rest by the Franco-British forces north and south of the Somme, and the French and Americans along the Vesle, and the Americans in Lorraine, also are harassing them by artillery fire and local attacks. Nowhere has the enemy had the better of any encounter.

Over a front of four miles between Bailleul and Vieux Berquin, on the Lys sector, the British have forced back the Germans to a depth ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 yards taking in the maneuver the village of Outtersteen and 400 prisoners.

A little to the south along the Lys River near Merville the British also have advanced their line, and still farther south, between Arras and Albert, the Germans have been relieved, under pressure, of further terrain near Bucquoy.

While as a whole the German line between the Somme and the Oise Rivers is still holding, notwithstanding the terrific pounding it is receiving from the Allied guns, the British have drawn nearer the road leading from Chaulnes to Roye between Chilly and Fransart, placing Roye in greater jeopardy by attack from the north.

It is in this region that the French are endeavoring—and in their initial efforts they have met with considerable success—to carry forward their two-fold purpose of outflanking both Roye and Lassigny by a drive eastward in the direction of the road leading southeastward from Roye to Noyon.

Along the Vesle River front, where the Americans and French are holding the line against the Germans, there has been considerable reciprocal artillery shelling, but with the weight of gun power and of shells resting with the Allied troops. They gave the enemy two shells for one. An indication that the German line immediately in front on the French and Americans is thinly held is the fact that American patrols at various points have penetrated sectors to the enemy's barbed wire and trenches without encountering infantrymen.

In Lorraine, where the Americans captured the village of Frapelle, near St. Die, Saturday morning, they have pressed on and gained more ground, notwithstanding a heavy bombardment by the enemy.

SOLDIERS GET FRESH PORK.

Now Being Substituted In Camps For Beef.

Washington.—Fresh pork is now being issued to troops in the camps and cantonments throughout the United States two days in every ten as a temporary substitute for fresh beef, the War Department announced. There is an abundance of fresh pork at this time, while the supply of fresh beef is not up to normal requirements. This temporary substitution will mean the saving of large quantities of beef and is expected to relieve somewhat the recent strained prices for that commodity.

BUILDER OF OREGON DEAD.

George W. Dickie Was Widely Known Naval Architect.

Oakland, Cal.—George W. Dickie, one of the most noted naval architects and marine engineers of America, builder of the famous warship Oregon, died at his home here after a brief illness. He was 74 years old and had been the personal representative of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation at the Moore, Scott Shipbuilding Company since the Government entered upon its shipbuilding program.

HAIG GETS FRENCH CROSS.

Decorated By Premier Clemenceau At Field Headquarters.

Paris.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was decorated by Premier Clemenceau with the French military medal at headquarters in the field. The award was made on the recommendation of Marshal Foch.

Libby's

Savory hot sandwiches—Libby's Dried Beef, toast and cream sauce.

Tender—Delicate Sliced Beef

THE tender delicacy of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef will surprise you. The care with which choice meat is selected, the skill with which it is prepared, give it the exceptionally fine flavor. Its uniform slices will please you, too. Order Libby's Sliced Dried Beef today.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

One for Each.

Mrs. Houlihan—Wan divorce would be no good; Oi want two av them.

Lawyer—What do you mean?

Mrs. Houlihan—Moike do be livin' a dooble loife.—Boston Evening Transcript.

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

The Busy Season.

"What are you going to talk about in your next speech?"

"I'm not going to make any speeches during the next week or so," replied Senator Sorghum. "There is so much regular work to be done that if I was to get a crowd together to stand around and listen to talk I wouldn't have any respect for my audience and my audience wouldn't have any respect for me."

Still, He Gets Along Pretty Well.

One Feller—It seems to me an undertaker is placed under a big handicap so far as modern business etiquette is concerned.

The Other Fellow—Why so?

One Fellow—He can't greet a customer by saying "Glad to see you" when he calls at the establishment and he can't say "Call again soon" when the customer leaves.

Nautical Terms.

A New York bride and groom began their honeymoon by making a trip to one of the southern ports my a coastwise steamer.

The young woman, who took a lively interest in the passengers, said one day to her husband:

"Did you notice the great appetite of that man opposite us at dinner?"

"Yes," said her husband, "he must be what they call a stowaway."—Harper's.

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak

Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.

It's Easy If Their Wind Is Good.

Weary Willie Hohenzollern—But papa, how is it we can eat Christmas dinner in Paris if we are running toward Berlin alretty?

Wily Wilhelm—Keep on running, mein poy. It can't be more than 25,000 miles by the new road we have discovered for our brave people.

Why Bald So Young?

Dandruff and dry scalp usually the cause and Cuticura the remedy. Rub the Ointment into scalp. Follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. For free sample address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Pessimistic.

"What do you think of these lightless nights?"

"Well, they have dark possibilities."

Your Eyes A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-18 Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Benedict Preferred in Army.

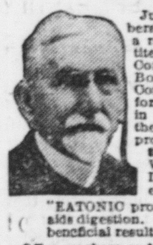
"I suppose you always prefer to enlist men who are not married?" remarked Jones to a sergeant at the recruiting station.

"No; you're mistaken there," the latter hastened to reply. "I prefer married men every time. You see, we don't have to go to the trouble of teaching married men to obey."—London Tit-Bits.

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS · RELIEVES
HAY FEVER ASTHMA
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Guarantee

JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.



Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. Writing from Washington, D. C., to the Eatonic Remedy Co., he says:

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who sit much are martyrs to dyspepsia, belching, bad breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloat, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others.

Here's the secret: EATONIC drives the gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It! It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

Pimples, rashes, hives, redness and skin blemishes can be quickly removed with **Glenn's Sulphur Soap**

Delightful in a warm bath before retiring—soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in large and medium size bottles. Sample size by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

SONG WRITING A TRICK
WHICH ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN LEARN

You can secure valuable information and assistance by writing for a free copy of our "SONG WRITERS' GUIDE," the best book of its kind on the market. We revise song poems, compose and arrange music, secure copyright and facilitate publication or sale.

Authors and Composers Service Co.
1431-A Broadway New York, N. Y.

Mountains of Oil Analysis Green River Oil Shale & Ref. Co's shale oil and mineral values of $15 net. Best investment ever offered the investor. Investigation solicited. Representatives wanted. Box 418, Kemmerer, Wyo.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

Thirty-five Years Ago.

November 14, 1883.

Milton Sweeney, of this town, has opened a carriage shop at Zion.

The engineer's estimate for grading right of way, and ironing the road from Bellefonte to Lemont, is $230,000 —about $28,000 per mile. That's steep. The average per mile, to put the roadbed from Spring Mills to Lemont in order, is said will be reported by Engineer White at $2,000.

Married, on the 7th of November, at the residence of the bride's father, east of Centre Hill, Miss Laura Daubberman and Charles E. Knarr.

Died.—On the 7th inst., near Centre Hall, Reuben Stump, aged forty-two years.

Aaronsburg.

The Red Cross festival was postponed on account of the scarcity of sugar.

Mrs. T. W. Weaver spent a week with her daughter, Mrs. Roy Stover, at Wolfs Store.

Mrs. John Weaver is the welcome guest of her son, Rev. Weaver, in this place.

Ruth Winkleblech is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Detwiler, near Centre Hall.

Mrs. Claude Fiedler and two children spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. Lester Fiedler, at Fiedler.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Guisewite returned to their home in Akron, Ohio, on Sunday after spending a few weeks with relatives here.

Miss Ardrenna Harman, for the past four years located in New York City, is visiting her mother and grandfather for a week.

Z. D. Thomas and niece, Miss Beckie Snyder, autoed to Avis one day last week to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Kreighbaum.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Stover, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Martin motored to Potters Mills on Sunday, visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bible.

Rev. John F. Bowersox, wife and four children, of Clintondale, were guests of Mrs. Bowersox's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Condo, one day last week.

Mrs. Henry Mingle, of Akron, Ohio. Mrs. W. C. Mingle and baby and the latter lady's sister, who spent the last two months in Ohio, were arrivals in town last week.

To-day (Thursday) Mrs. W. D. Donat, wife of Rev. Donat, will leave for Cresson where she will take a four months' treatment in the sanatorium. Her many friends trust for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. A. S. Musser returned from the Philadelphia hospital much improved in health. She was accompanied home by Miss Florence McKay who will spend a few months with her grandma Philips.

Rev. Ambrose Schmidt, of Bellefonte, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Weaver, over Sunday. He preached three sermons at the re-opening of St. Paul's church, at Coburn, on Sunday, greatly aiding Rev. W. D. Donat.

Mrs. William Stricker suffered a number of bruises about the head and body as a result of being thrown from a buggy on Sunday. In company with her husband she was driving to Old Fort when the horse scared at an object, almost upsetting the buggy and throwing Mrs. Stricker out. The services of a physician were required and she is now getting along nicely.

Georges Valley

David Hennigh, of Kansas, is visiting his brother, S. P. Hennigh.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Decker attended the Williams reunion at Martha on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Irving, of Altoona, are spending their vacation at the home of S. C. Decker.

Jerome Lingle spent a few days with friends in Altoona.

Edward Decker, of Burnham, spent Sunday at the home of his brother, D. D. Decker.

Miss Marion Lingle returned home on Tuesday after spending a few days at Tusseyville with her friend, Sara Klinefelter.

Lloyd Leister went to Lewistown on Satuaday to visit his brother Frank P. Leister. He returned home on Sunday.

J. Wolfe Evans and two sisters, Misses Catherine and Renna, have returned home after spending a few days with friends in Pottsville. They also attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Krider Evans.

STATE AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Estimates on the increased acreage in buckwheat show about a six per cent. increase in the State.

Early estimates place the average yield of wheat in Lancaster county at 87 per cent. and in Chester county 90 per cent.

Reports from crop correspondents in the State show that the condition of corn on the first of August was not up to the average in any county.

Lancaster county shows a seven per cent. increase in acreage in tobacco this year, while Chester county has made a thirty per cent. increase, and Bradford a twenty per cent. increase.

Tusseyville

Miss Gertrude Spangler, of Centre Hall, spent Tuesday at the home of James Spangler.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O Heckman and three children, of State College, spent a few days at the Michael Rossman home.

A family reunion was held at John Wert's home, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Rossman, their children and grandchildren on Thursday. Those present were: Mrs. Maria Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rossman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wert, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Heckman, Mrs. Charles Geary, Mary Wert, Rossman, Wert, Kenneth Wert, Martha Wert, Anna Wert, Lois Geary, Algier Geary, Philip Geary, Dean Geary, Susan Anna Heckman, Margaret Loise Heckman, Marion Naomi Heckman.

Winter Wheat Production.

The wheat and much of the oats crop of Pennsylvania has been harvested and not in a long time has there been such favorable weather for the gathering of these two crops. In certain sections of Pennsylvania there is generally a little lull in farm work following the wheat and oats harvest.

"I would advise all farmers wherever possible just as soon as they possibly can, to plow their soil that will be sown to winter wheat," says J. Aldus Herr, farm advisor of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "I would plow it deep and cultivate it once or twice soon afterwards. In the preparation of a good seed bed not all depends on plowing, or in other words, the turning of the furrow, but after you have that part of the work completed the actual preparation of the seed bed only begins. It is by periodical harrowing to reduce the particles of soil which will greatly help to retain the moisture and also to give good capillary attraction which would aid very materially in the germination of the seed.

"Many farmers have learned by sad experience during the last year that much of their soil lacked moisture after the grain was sown and the wheat did not germinate and stood as it should to prepare it to go through the conditions of a severe winter. This can very materially be improved by a thorough preparation of the seed bed by harrowing, harrowing and harrowing. I actually believe that one-half of our difficulties are caused by our own neglect in not plowing our soil soon enough and giving it thorough cultivation. We are inclined to have our soil too loose and much of the wheat becomes covered too deeply hindering it from quick germination and proper stooling.

"The wheat plant requires certain protection during the winter and the fields should be fairly well-covered with growth before the ground freezes up for the winter. This helps to hold the snow and protects it from the wind and freezing winter weather.

"My experience has been that the earlier we plow our ground for any crop, granting of course, that the ground is in good condition to plow, the better will be the prospects for a good crop. A very large percentage of farmers take no precaution whatever with their seed wheat. This is very vital and should be given great consideration. It has been the writer's custom for quite a number of years to have his seed wheat graded thoroughly. Some millers are equipped to do it for the farmer at a cost of about two cents per bushel. In some communities there are small machines owned by individual farmers who make a business to clean seed wheat going from farm to farm and charging a few cents per bushel for the work. This certainly is a good practice.

"All farmers who do not have sufficient stable manure for their wheat should see at once about their fall supply of commercial fertilizer. Shipping facilities are taxed to the extreme and it will be difficult to secure the fertilizers in time. If your soil is fairly fertile, I believe it would be unwise to expend much money for ammonia or potash. These two ingredients are very expensive and cost too much in proportion to the actual benefit that you might receive from them. Where you have sufficient vegetable matter in the form of sods or stable manure, I doubt very much whether it is practiced on a fairly fertile soil to apply much else but a high-grade acid phosphate.

"There never has been a time when we should take so much precaution to put out the wheat crop in a good condition as the present. From information we can get it looks as though the granaries of America will be called upon to furnish a very large percentage of the wheat for our allied armies as well as ourselves and to do this we must begin in time and strain all energy for the best results possible. You can give no definite time when to sow your wheat. The chief trouble in sowing early is the difficulty coming when the Hessian fly attacks the wheat stalk. In southeastern Pennsylvania the average time to begin to sow wheat is from about September 25th to the first week in October. This depends very largely on weather conditions and the amount of fertility available in your soil."

There is plenty of sugar, according to Jay Cooke, federal food administrator; so can all you can.

GUSHING GIRL IS OBNOXIOUS

Superlative Degree and the Loud Pedal Should Be Held Somewhat In Check.

There are few things so fine as enthusiasm, and the world wants all it can get.

But there is a difference between healthy enthusiasm and that effusive sentimentality known by the uglier and shorter word "gush."

Every girl has her "gush" period when everything is "adorable" and "perfect."

It is fine, in a way; we should be careful how we check the exuberance of the girlish nature. At the same time caution must be exercised against letting the habit be formed of flying into a febrile ecstasy about every small thing that comes our way and making as much of it as though it were an affair of the largest consequence.

It takes experience to hold in check the superlative degree and the loud pedal for the proper time and the deserving object.

But caution in the direction of not being too intense should not be withheld from the young. "Adorable" is too strong an adjective to be indiscriminately bestowed on poodles, china cups, opera singers, and matinee idols.

"Love" is another strong word that needs all its strength to keep from worn out by its use to express, for instance, a liking for ice cream or delight in a week end invitation.

It is not necessary to explode into raptures to prove one's self well pleased. Nor is it physically good to be too intense.

TROUBLE NOT ON HIS MIND

It Was New Woollen Underwear That Caused Mr. Twinkle to Leave So Suddenly.

"What's the trouble, Mr. Twinkle?" asked Miss Hooker, giving him all the encouragement she could. "Is there something on your mind? You are so uneasy! It can't be that your hair doesn't suit you, for it's the same one you always sit in, so it must be something else that is making you restless. Stop fidgeting and tell me what it is. I'm sure I'm a sympathetic listener."

"I-I-I—I guess I'll have to be going, Miss Hooker. I-I-I somehow or other do feel uneasy tonight, and know a long walk in the cold air will do me a world of good."

Then he rushed for the door, made a hasty adieu and was alone under the cold, cold stars.

"Oh dear!" he sobbed, in bitter anguish, "and I'd just worked up my courage to pop the question tonight, too! Ding it all, why did I buy that cheap suit of woollen underwear!"

Barnum's First Circus Exhibit.

P. T. Barnum launched his career in the show business by exhibiting a remarkable negro woman, believed to be 160 years old, and said to have been a nurse to George Washington. An old bill of sale was exhibited, properly dated, concerning Joyce Heth, then 54 years old, and evidence was also furnished that she was nurse to George Washington. Everything seemed so straightforward to the young man that he was eager to become the proprietor of this novel exhibition, which he purchased for $1,000, $500 of which he paid down, selling out his interest in the grocery business, and the other $500 he borrowed. He saw that the thing to do was to make people talk and become curious and excited over rare spectacles. Regardless of expense he advertised in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and the halls were thronged until Joyce Heth died.—Joe Mitchell Chappie in National Magazine.

Straight Talk From a Sea Dog.

For several minutes a Plain Civilian had been trying to interest one of Uncle Sam's bluejackets in a conversation on the steps of the federal building, when a portly man slipped and fell on the lower step.

"Ah, see the dreadnaught party strike a reef," the P. C., laughingly said. "See what?" the sailor replied, with an ominous accent on the "what.' Then the lecture began.

"You plowmaker's mates who try to heave the deep sea talk give me a bows' on pitch in the slumgullion locker," the seaman said. "In the first place dreadnaught doesn't mean large," he added in a condescending tone. "It's a class term that is used to designate any warship that carries a primary battery of large caliber guns of one caliber. And a reef bears about as much resemblance to a granite step as—"

But the Plain Civilian was gone.—Kansas City Star.

Poet's Hearty Appetite.

The London Daily Chronicle reminds us that Victor Hugo's powers of digestion were of no ordinary caliber. In some reminiscences contributed to Le Temps M. Edouard Lockroy relates that the poet when served with crayfish invariably ate them whole, swallowing the claws and shell with great gusto. Oranges were dealt with in the same way, the peel being eaten with as much relish as the fruit. A dinner party at Hugo's was a trying ordeal for people of normal appetite. "On one occasion," writes M. Lockroy, "we were fed for three hours without intermission. After forty minutes' respite in the drawing room we were marched back to partake of pastry and syrups."

WISE JUDGMENT IN TURKEY

How Scutari Magistrate Determined Ownership of a Cow That Had Been Stolen.

All readers of the Arabian Nights are familiar with the manner in which the Oriental magistrates dispensed justice, with more regard to equity than to law. Instances of the same kind are not wanting in modern Turkey.

A judgment worthy of Solomon, as homely and almost as wise, was pronounced by a magistrate in Scutari. It came about in this way:

A peasant living near that place lost his cow. About two months later he happened to be standing at a railway station, watching a trainload of cattle about to be sent across the frontier. Suddenly he gave a shout. He had seen his cow among those cattle.

The trainmen only laughed at him, however, when he demanded that cow. The good man thereupon sought out a magistrate, who listened patiently to his story. Then he pronounced this judgment: "The cow shall be taken to the public square and milked. Then, if it goes of its own accord to the plaintiff's stable, it shall belong to him."

The order of the court was executed. The cow, in spite of its two months' absence, took without hesitation the lane which brought it, a few minutes later, into the peasant's stable.

IT WAS BLOT ON HIS LIFE

Horrible Use to Which the Guillotine Was Put Greatly Saddened Its Inventor.

The man whose name has acquired so painful a celebrity by being assimilated to his invention, was M. Guillotin, a learned physician, who had invented, two years before, the instrument of death which he deemed best calculated to abridge the sufferings of the culprits condemned to forfeit their lives by the sentence of the laws. The invention was laid hold of for the purpose of "expediting" a greater number of victims. Such was the expression used by a member of the convention.

M. Guillotin was inconsolable for what he considered as an involuntary blemish in his existence. His venerable contenance bore the impress of a settled gloom, and his hair, of a snowy whiteness, afforded a clear indication of his mental sufferings. He had aimed at relieving the sorrows of human nature, and he unintentionally contributed to the destruction of a greater number of human beings. Had they been put to death in a less expeditious manner, the people might have soon grown weary of those executions, which they showed the same eagerness to behold as they would have done a theatrical representation.

The Difference in Men.

One man will settle down into the routine of his calling, digging the ruts deeper each day, until he loses power to see out from them. Another, in the same vocation, shows an ability to make each day's work a source of new growth in power and in appreciation. So, one person will rest passively on the fact of some well-established love or friendship, and thus lose, after a time, the beauty of the relationship and the meaning it once possessed for his life; while another actively woos the love of his friend every day, and so finds a deep, ever opening below deep in the relationship, with an ever fresh realization of the truth and wonder of life.—Edward Howard Griggs.

Suited Him All Right.

It was early in the history of the new household. "What have we got for breakfast, dear?" asked Mr. Justmarried. His wife looked at him with troubled eyes. "It was to have been bacon," she said, "but poor cook's burnt it." "Poor cook! I should thing so, indeed!" exclaimed Mr. Justmarried. "Confound her! Have you given her notice?" "Oh, no; we mustn't be too cross with her, darling," said his wife. "She's so young and inexperienced. Won't you be satisfied with a kiss for breakfast?" she coaxed archly. "All right, dear," replied Mr. Justmarried, suddenly pacified. "Call her in!"

Doctor's Fees of Old.

Doctors nowadays don't get so much more than they used to get. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the usual fee to a graduate in physic was about $2.50, though he usually asked twice that amount. Old Sawbones, who was only a licensed physician, couldn't very well expect more than $1.66, though he usually had hopes of getting $2.50 a visit. A surgeon's fee was a quarter a mile, whether the journey were far or near, and to that charge he added a quarter for blood-letting, and if the patient wanted his arm or leg cut off it cost him $25.

Not Excise Stamps.

The gum on the backs of stamps and stamp waste was once the subject of a question in the House of Commons by the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson. "Did it contain alcohol?" anxiously asked the teetotal baronet, and "was there any danger of it causing blood-poisoning if applied to a cut finger?" The reassuring answer came from the postmaster-general that the gum was absolutely free from spirit and that the stamp waste could be used as first-aid for a cut finger with impunity.—London Chronicle.

Centre Reporter, $1.50 a year.

TRUE SECRET OF POPULARITY

Girl Must Have Some Beauty, Grace and Intelligence, and Especially Radiance.

What can a young girl, who is neither a great beauty nor a great heiress, nor one to whom the gods stood sponsor at birth, do to make herself popular?

Let us sit down and take our chins in our hands and think about it.

A girl must have, at least in some small degree, four qualities. There are children of fortune who have them all, and in abundance, but as from a small palette of primary colors a great picture may be painted, just so out of a few elementary attributes quite wonderful results are possible. The four qualities of personality are:

Beauty, grace, intelligence, radiance.

Beauty may be that of face or figure, or it may be merely an effort of beauty through style, charm, or even one of the other three qualities following:

Grace includes not alone symmetry of movement, but all accomplishments in activity, such as dancing, skating, swimming, riding, and also any especial gifts, such as a talent for music or acting. In other words, the girl who has the "gift of grace" is the girl who does things well.

By intelligence is meant the sympathetic, adaptable quality of mind, rather than that of the brilliant order. But the one great attribute that crowns them all—granting, of course, some gift of the other three—but without which beauty, grace, cleverness are all as apples of Sodom—is the sense of enjoyment, the gift of happiness. I don't think I can better define it than by the word radiance. And best of all, radiance is a quality that can be cultivated.

DIDN'T FORGET THEIR MOTHER

Boys Who Struck Oil Decided They Would Buy the Old Woman New Ax.

Oil had just been struck on the rough quarter section of Oklahoma farm land which for ten years had yielded only a scant living for the rugged settler, his wife and their four boys, now just about grown. While the mother busied herself with the dinner for the drillers the farmer and his sons stood near the flowing well and indulged in a discussion as to how they should spend their newly-acquired wealth.

"I'm a-going to take a trip to Chicago and Niagara Falls," the oldest boy declared.

"Reckon I kin afford that horse and buggy Jason was offering for $200 last week." The speaker doubtless hadn't forgotten the pink-cheeked daughter of the nearest neighbor.

"Now, boys," the father expostulated. "Boys, don't be forgettin' your maw. Jes' you remember how she's slaved for all of us these years. We musn't forgit to provide for her."

"'Course we won't fergit maw," replied the youngest lad. "We'll provide for her—we'll git her a new ax."—Kansas City Journal.

Brine Baths for Horses.

A bath in which four horses can stand in hot brine, has just been fitted up at Droitwich, England. The bath has been built so that the horses can walk into four stalls, where they will find themselves in about 2 feet 6 inches of warm brine. After standing in this for the number of hours ordered by a veterinary surgeon, they will be brought out, dried and properly bandaged, to avoid all risk of catching cold.

Droitwich brine is twelve times as strong as ordinary sea-water, and the cure is intended for racehorses, polo ponies and hunters. The proprietor says that he has for years used the brine, made hot, on lame horses by dipping bandages in it and applying them to the legs. He has found the cure successful for strains, bangs and rheumatism.

When Men Carried Muffs.

We would call men effeminate if they carried muffs, but for nearly a century, beginning in the reign of George III, they were as much used by men as by women. We see them still on the stage when old plays like "School for Scandal" are revived, and the sight of them is curious in our eyes. Quaint conceits there were in those times and earlier with regard to muffs, many of which have been repeated to please modern women. As long ago as 1608 there are records, in the wardrobe accounts of Prince Henry, of two embroidered muffs, one of cloth of silver embroidered with "purles, plates and Venice twists of silver and gold, the other of black sateen embroidered with black silk and bugles."

Laughable Practical Joke.

An amusing scene was witnessed in a Birmingham, England, street, the other day. An ingenious person tied the reel of a fishing rod to a lamp post near the bottom of the street and fixed the hook in the back of a friend's overcoat near the neck. The result was that the person walked up the street gradually unwinding the line and causing the many people wishing to cross the much frequented thoroughfare either to go under the line or to wait until the fun was finished. The man hearing the hook and unrolling the line walked up the street with great dignity and contentment until he reached the next cross street where he was informed of the inconvenience he was causing.

Centre Reporter at $1.50 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate W. W. Spangler, late of Centre Hall Borough, Centre County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary in the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HARRY B. SPANGLER,
GERTRUDE M. SPANGLER,
Executors.

J. Kennedy Johnston
Attorney
31 o.26.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo in the Estate of William H. Silver, late of the Township of Potter, in the County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

FRANK M. FISHER,
Administrator c. t. a.
Centre Hall, Pa.
28.o.33

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Geiss Home,

located immediately opposite the Reporter office, in Centre Hall, is

Offered for Sale . .

Hot air furnace, bath. Large stable, chicken house. Everything in fair repair.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED HOMES offered for sale in Centre Hall. Properties may be improved but the location can never be changed.

Terms to suit purchaser.

Apply to the owner.

S. W. SMITH.

SAVE THE FATS!

--Use--

"MAZOLA"

A pure oil extracted from the heart of

Golden Corn

in place of butter, lard, etc.

It will do the work BETTER AT LESS COST.

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Want to Buy or Sell?

SEE US FIRST

Chas. D. Bartholomew

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Laundry

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